

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.84

June 5 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 86

June 5 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 82 69

2937 日叁廿月四

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

六廿月五年六英

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

WHY THE GERMANS ARE STILL IN FRANCE.

How Przmysl was Lost.

AIR RAID ON THE CROWN PRINCE'S HEADQUARTERS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COALITION PARLIAMENT.

June 3, 6.10 p.m.
Nothing very dramatic attended the first assembly of the Coalition Parliament. Many of the new Ministers were absent, ending the passage of the Bill abolishing the necessity for re-election. Nevertheless, there was much novelty in Liberals and Unionists sitting on the same bench and ex-Ministers, who are now Counsellors, occupying the Opposition Bench. There was much cheering and laughter on Mr. Henry Chaplin's rising in the place of the Leader of the Opposition and requesting a statement of the business before the House. Mr. Pease made a personal statement in which he said that there were no differences of opinion between himself and his colleagues to whom he paid a tribute. He said that he placed implicit confidence in Mr. Asquith's judgment.

SIGNOR SALANDRA'S GREAT SPEECH.

June 4, 9.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Rome telegraphs that Signor Salandra, in the course of a magnificent speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, gave a reply to German taunts and affirmed that Italy was a holy war for Italy. What right had Germany or Austria to speak of the Triple Alliance or of respect for treaties, who had implied upon and burned all documents of public right? Austria had absolutely desired war, had refused British mediation, had fought Italy feeble and blustering and incapable of enforcing her rights by arms. Austria and Germany had been utterly disloyal to Italy during the war in Libya, Austria had threatened to attack Italy if the latter fought with Turkey in Europe and had prohibited occupation of Cilicia. That was how the Alliance had operated. The Premier emphasised the fact that if Italy accepted Austria's insolent concessions she would become an Austro-German vassal, the dream of an universal German hegemony had been shattered and a new world had arisen ensuring civilisation for pure humanity. Signor Salandra concluded: "We shall conquer. We shall conquer. We shall obtain our wishes, not by aid of concessions but by our strength and by our right."

ABOLITION OF RE-ELECTIONS.

June 3, 9.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons the Abolition of Re-elections Bill passed all its stages.

June 3, 10.40 p.m.
At a meeting of the Manchester Engineering employers and Trade Union representatives, Mr. Lloyd George said that the issue of the war now depended on the workshops. The Russians had suffered a severe setback in Galicia, and the great German successes due entirely to their overwhelming superiority in shot and shell equipment for war. The triumph was won by the superior organisation of the German workshops. Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated on the heads of the gallant Russians in an hour. Had we been able to apply the same process to the Germans we would already have been expelled from France, we should have entered Germany, and the end of the war would have

WAR TELEGRAMS.

been in view now. We had more than plenty of men, for the equipment available and more would respond to the call; but we wanted the workshops to provide the power to break a way through. He was confident that what the French engineers had accomplished the British could accomplish. Recent French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France. Mr. Lloyd George appealed for help from all. He said he had not come to brandish great powers under the Defence of the Realm Act, but these would be most useful in enabling them to organize quickly and to get rid of unnecessary difficulties. It was impossible in war-time to wait until every unreasonable man became reasonable and compulsion in organizing skilled industry did not necessarily mean conscription. He denied that conscription was anti-democratic but he said that it would be a great mistake unless it were absolutely necessary. Hitherto the numbers recruiting were far ahead of the equipment. The meeting passed a resolution pledging itself to support efforts for an increase in the output of munitions.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE

June 4, 12.50 a.m.
A Paris evening communique states that twenty-nine French aeroplanes, between four and five o'clock in the morning, dropped 178 bombs and several thousand arrows on the Crown Prince's headquarters. Many of the bombs hit the mark. The aeroplanes cannonaded but they all returned safely.

June 4, 9.35 a.m.
A Russian communique says:—Przmysl was recognised as incapable of defence in view of the state of the artillery in the fortifications, which the Austrians had destroyed before capitulating. Its maintenance only served our purpose until the possession of positions surrounding the town on the north-east facilitated our operations on the San. When the enemy captured Jaroslav and Radyrto, and began to spread along the right bank of the river, the maintenance of the said positions forced our troops to fight on an unequal and most difficult front, increasing it by 35 versts and subjecting our troops to the concentrated fire of the enemy's numerous heavy guns on the left of the Lower San. After a powerful advance we finally (on the 2nd inst.) pierced the enemy's line and captured an important position in the region of Roudnik, taking 4,000 prisoners and guns. West of Roudnik we almost annihilated three Tyrolean regiments. On the Bzura, on the 1st inst., the enemy emitted a large cloud of gas but the wind changed and blew back the gas into the enemy's trenches. The Germans left their trenches, running, our fire decimating them. The battle in Galicia continued on the 1st with undiminished desperation along the whole front between the Vistula and the Nadorna region.

June 4, 9.45 a.m.
The Russian communique adds:—We have gradually been removing from our positions north-west of Przmysl, for some time various material taken from the Austrians. We removed the last batteries on June 2 and the troops evacuated the following night these positions and concentrated on the east. The enemy is concentrated in very large numbers near the town of Stry. They progressed but lost very heavily. We took a thousand prisoners in counter-attacks.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT LIBAU.

June 4, 11.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians have achieved an important success at Libau. Cleverly operating from the south they cut off communication between Libau and Memel, deprived the Germans of their land base, and captured two towns southward of Libau. Simultaneously another Russian column advanced from North Libau, and thus closely enveloped the only outlet to the sea.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

A Caucasus communique reports that the Russians defeated the Turks at Kosrik, in the region of Van and routed other Turks at Manghelav, successfully pursuing.

A communique from Rome reports that the advance guard's fighting is wholly favourable to the Italians, who are developing an important offensive from Mont Pero, displaying dash and stubbornness against a strongly entrenched enemy with powerful artillery.

PRESIDENT WILSON COMPILES A NEW NOTE.

June 4, 4.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has worked most of the day on the new Note to Germany. It is understood that it reiterates that the Lusitania was on a peaceful voyage, was unarmed, and did not resist capture. The Note also holds that other points raised in the German Note are irrelevant. It is believed that President Wilson has told Count Bernstorff, in the plainest possible terms, that the safety of innocent lives on the high seas must be assured by Germany as a condition of further correspondence. In response to Germany's demand for a preliminary agreement as to the facts, the United States insists on a preliminary agreement on the fundamental principles of humanity.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

The Hon. E. S. Montague presiding at a dinner in honour of Sir Krishna Gupta K.O.M.G., on the completion of his term on the Council of India, said that he was gifted above all his colleagues with far-seeing patience and with the eyes that were steadfastly fixed on the future. The Jam Sahib of Nawanganar and Mr. O. H. Roberts, M.P., late Parliamentary under-secretary, also spoke, the latter saying that he had a fellow-feeling with their guest in not long having survived his departure. He said that the death of Mr. Gokhale and other changes should not cause discouragement. Indians might be confident that the loyal aid of their country would yield a rich harvest in the years to come. Sir Krishna Gupta said he was gratified with the testimony that his work at the India Office had been appreciated by his colleagues as well as by his own countrymen. He urged that in the settlement conference after the war India, as a corner-stone of the Empire, should be represented equally with the self-governing Dominions.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

June 3, 3.45 p.m.
A Times article says that the question of trading with the enemy in China, cannot be further shelved in view of the strong appeal to the Government by the China Association and the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. It is contended that the Government refused to prohibit trade with the Germans in China, owing to powerful influences in Manchester. The Times thinks that if the Government took only the logical view that the Germans in China are enemies, Manchester trade would not suffer because it would quickly be transferred to purely British channels.

TURKS DREAD BULGARIAN INVASION.

June 3, 3.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Turks are reinforcing Chatalja apparently dreading a Bulgarian invasion. Bulgarian students in Constantinople are being recalled.

ITALIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN WIRELESS.

June 3, 3.45 p.m.
Reuter's Rome correspondent says that an official announcement states that the Italian fleet cruised all June 1, in the Dalmatian Archipelago and destroyed the wireless station without the enemy appearing.

THE COTTON POSITION.

June 4, 12.20 a.m.
On the invitation of the Board of Representatives to employers employed in the Cotton Trade, representatives of the employers are coming to London to confer with the Board.

SIR ARNOLD WHITE.

June 3, 10.40 p.m.
Sir Arnold White has been appointed a member of the Council of India.

LORD CREWE AND ITALY.

June 3, 6.50 p.m.
The House of Lords reassembled to-day, Sir Stanley A. Baker, Master, Lord High Chancellor, on the Woolsack. Lord Crewe announced that Italy joining in the war had placed Anglo-Italian relations on a far firmer basis, even although Italian art, letters, and genius had long exercised a peculiar fascination for Britons who had always sympathised with Italy's noble struggles for liberty. No more popular figure ever appeared on the streets of London than that of Garibaldi. Lord Crewe emphasised the fact that the auguries were happy for the two nations and they looked forward to a great final success. He reiterated Mr. Asquith's reasons for a Coalition Government.

Lord Lansdowne, sitting next to Lord Crewe, said that he was always convinced since the war commenced that a Coalition Government was inevitable and, speaking for the last time on behalf of the Opposition, he assured the Government of his whole-hearted support.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN SEA OF MARMORA.

June 3, 7.50 p.m.
An Admiralty statement says that British submarines are at present operating in the Sea of Marmora and that a transport was sunk at Fendermahay.

HOW PRZEMYSL WAS CONQUERED.

June 3, 7.50 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a correspondent with the Germans affirms that the newly-created fortifications at Przmysl were quite unable to resist the very heavy Austrian artillery. As long as the Russians held the double railway line and the military road from Przmysl to Lemberg they brought up troops, munitions, guns and provisions, but when these communications came within range of the heavy guns, the Russians began precipitately removing men and supplies.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

There was nothing very dramatic at the first assembly of the new Coalition Parliament.

Signor Salandra in reply to German taunts affirmed that this was a Holy War for Italy.

In the House of Commons, the abolition of the re-elections Bill was passed in all its stages.

The Turks are reinforcing Chatalja, apparently dreading a Bulgarian invasion.

The Italian Fleet destroyed wireless and observation stations in the Dalmatian Archipelago.

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Cotton Trade Representatives go to London to confer with the Board of representatives of employers and employed.

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President Wilson has told Count Bernstorff, in the plainest terms, that the safety of innocent lives on the high seas must be assured by Germany as a condition of further correspondence.

Przmysl was recognised as incapable of defence, in view of the state of the artillery in the fortifications; which the Austrians had destroyed before capitulating.

The Times says that the question of trading with the enemy in China cannot be further shelved in view of the strong appeal made to the Government by the China Association.

NEWS.

Some interesting items appear under the heading of "Twenty Five Years Ago."

A strong appeal of the National Committee for Belgian Relief appears in another part of this issue.

An addition to the list of articles which will be treated as absolute and conditional contraband respectively, will be found in another column.

A Proclamation by H. E. the Governor dealing with the Military Stores Exportation Ordinance of 1862 appears in this issue.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month of May, will be found in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8.

Sale of Household Furniture

—Nathan Road—G. P. Lammett.

—11 a.m.

Wednesday, June 9.

Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room.

—2.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 10.

Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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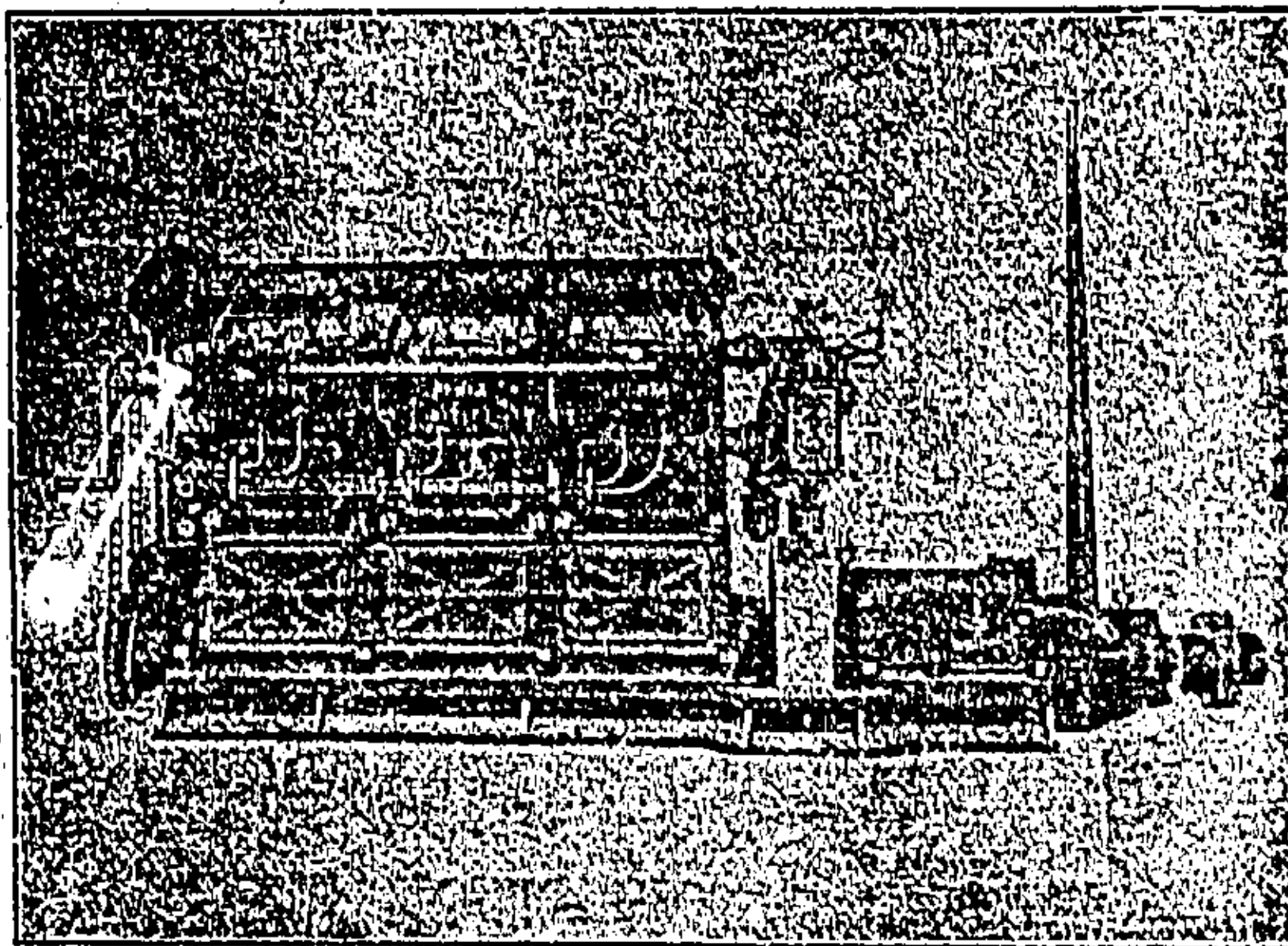
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South China Morning Post.

To Keep Down Disease
The fly season is about to begin if it has not already asserted itself in some quarters of Hongkong, particularly those from which we obtain our supplies of daily necessities. Once more therefore we return to the task of warning householders of the great danger of suffering the pestilential disease carrier to exist and multiply. The importance of a determined crusade against nests of house flies and against the first flies seen is becoming more widely recognized. So much is the danger feared by the authorities at home that they have despatched an expert with a staff of assistants to the front to tackle the question on scientific lines and render the trenches and camps as free from the pest as possible. Papers to be laid by the last mail are also strongly urging householders and children to make a vigorous attack on the common enemy. Every where the health authorities are unanimous that, on account of abnormal conditions arising from the war, it is especially important this summer that the fly nuisance be kept down to a minimum, the fly being a proved disseminator of infectious ailments of all kinds.

Daily News

Floods in China.

Only about a year ago the Chinese Government appointed a Dutch expert to be consulting engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau. It had the effect of creating an impression that the Government intended to take the Conservancy Question into earnest consideration. A year previously the American Red Cross Society, as a result of the appalling devastation caused by floods in the Hwai Valley, bore the expense of bringing out from America engineers of more than national reputation to draw up a scheme of conservancy in that particular region of China. The Society, if our recollection serves us correctly, contemplated carrying out this great undertaking itself by means of a loan raised in America, believing that this would not only appeal to the Chinese people as striking evidence of America's sympathetic interest in China, but would be to the Chinese authorities an example of what might be done for the welfare of the people, in all parts of the country where the flooding of rivers, now so frequently entails so much suffering and loss to the people. But the monetary stringency which has obtained since the outbreak of the war appears to have held up this scheme, and also caused the Chinese Government to postpone the fulfilment of any good intentions they may have had when they appointed a recognized expert on the subject as adviser to the National Conservancy Bureau.

China Mail.

The Honour's List.

Lord Kitchener is unquestionably the "man of the hour" in England and occurs as falling upon him "thick as Autumn leaves in Valombrosa."

It is only a few weeks ago since Edinburgh University made him the rector of that venerable and distinguished institution and that several other towns in the United Kingdom wished to make him a Burgess. Then His Majesty the King of the Belgians conferred upon him the high honour of the Grande Croix of the Order of Leopold. Now His Majesty King George bestow upon our distinguished Secretary of State for War the honour of being a Knight of the Garter, one of the highest distinctions that may be conferred. Among the names of the unusually large number of new Privy Counsellors we notice with pleasure the name of Mr. John M. Robertson, Member of Parliament for Tynside, and until the recent political crisis Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Mr. Robertson is essentially a self-made man of the very best type, a man of vast erudition who has risen from humble circumstances. Such men it is particularly pleasing to see that the King deigns to honour.

For a good solid meal, go to the "Table d'Hôte" at the "Wines & Liquors" of the "ALEXANDRA CAFE."



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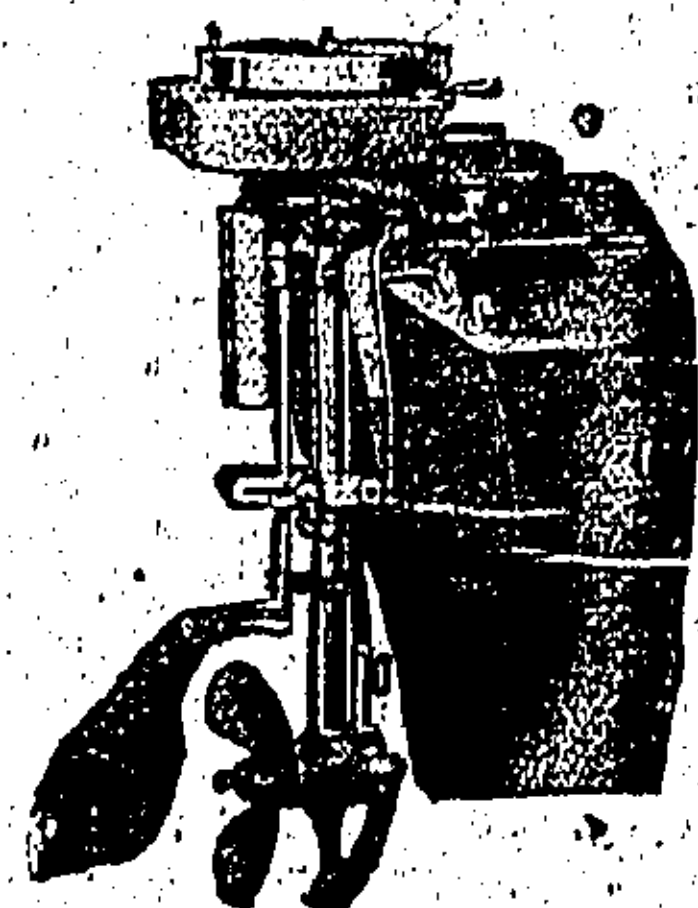
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

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NOTICES.

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OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

A most important meeting opened at Newmarket this week, the attendance being remarkably good in the circumstances. The heat was very hard for racing as a result of an absence of rain and steady cold winds from the north and east. The events on the opening day were not of a very interesting nature, and had only been referred to in the briefest way. The Hastings Plate of a mile and a quarter was thought to be good for Lord Wolverton's Passport, but he could not catch Mr. August Belmont's Danger Rock, who won comfortably. Lady James Douglas won a two-year-old race with a nice chestnut colt named Foxgrove, by A. Amsant, and the American trainer, Andrew Joyner, won a similar event with Clapperbill, an English bred one for which he only gave 150 guineas as a yearling.

Pommern won the Two Thousand Guineas for Mr. S. B. Joel so easily as to suggest that he may be a really high-class horse. This result bears out my prophecy. It is the first classic race Mr. S. B. Joel has won in all the years he has been racing, and it is the first classic winner the leading jockey, Donoghue, has ridden. A fortnight before Pommern, when obviously short of condition, had just failed to give 15 lb. to Rosendale for the Claven Stakes. In the meanwhile the latter had won at Sandown Park, as already referred to, and Pommern, therefore, became possessed of a chance second to none of winning the first of the season's classic races. He may be said to have never been headed from start to finish and the features of the performance was the smoothness and fluency of it. Second to him, beaten three lengths, was Mr. L. Neumann's Tournant, who finished a neck in front of The Viceroy, Sir E. Cassel's Gadabout was second, Sandrine fifth, and Rosendale next. Let Fly did nothing more than run fast for six furlongs, a remark which also applies to Friar Marcus, who stands now as a discredited. Pommern now has a great chance of winning the Derby and he is sure to come to a cramped price. His chief danger may be King Priam. He was not engaged in the Guineas, but on the same afternoon he won the Chippendale Stakes of a mile and a half. He was receiving 30 lb. from My Prince, and won by four lengths. The performance may not amount to much as of course King Priam was bound to win in order to have Derby pretensions. What the race showed was that the horse has done well from two to three years and that he stays well. It is something to know that.

English Cup Final.

The struggle for the English Cup came to an end in the damp mist of Manchester without a thrill and aroused little more interest than an ordinary match. It was the first time for twenty years that the Final had taken place outside London and even under happier conditions the experiment, which in this instance was dictated by force of circum-

stances, is not likely to be repeated. The setting for the contest was strangely new and the comparatively small crowd showed an interest that remained detached and cool even under the stimulant of the play. There was none of the gaily one's accustomed to see at the Crystal Palace; it was just in every day football crowd lacking even the spirit of artifice. It was the wish of the authorities that the game should take place as quietly as possible without upsetting the industrial life of the North and with all railway facilities to Manchester withdrawn there were not 10,000 visitors. Indeed, practically the only excursionists were from Sheffield. Altogether 50,000 spectators attended, the receipts being £4,012. At last year's final at the Crystal Palace when Burnley beat Liverpool the takings amounted to £6,687.

The Cup went to Sheffield United whose superiority over Chelsea is only indicated by the score of three goals to nil in their favour. From the start the Yorkshire club attained a mastery, and the play came near to being one-sided. It was not the runaway victory that some Cup Finals have been, but Sheffield United with their magnificent trio of half backs were clearly the better team. Glad as one was to see Thomson turn out Chelsea made a mistake in playing their little centre forward. Ten days is not sufficient time for a man to recover from a dislocated elbow but Thomson had no more and he was not physically fit to play his proper part in the early part of the Cup final. Playing with the consciousness of his weakness he naturally shirked a tackle and was quite unable to do himself justice. The result was that the Chelsea attack lost its force and cohesion and almost the whole burden of the play was thrown on the defenders. For long the latter withstood the strain most creditably, but as was almost bound to be the case they at last broke down. Thomson's weakness was a handicap Chelsea could never overcome and whilst they might not have won in any case their chances were ruined from the moment it was decided to play a half-fit man. Lieut. V. J. Woodward of the Footballers' Battalion was on the ground ready to fill any vacancy in the Chelsea forward line but unwisely his services were not claimed. Sheffield United's goals were obtained by Simmons in the first half, Keesackerley half an hour after the interval and Kitchen with almost the last kick of the match. This is the third time the Yorkshire club have gained the Cup. Their first success was in 1899 when they defeated Derby County, and three years later they vanquished Southampton. They were also in the Final in 1901 when they lost to Tottenham Hotspur.

Final Records in the League.

The Cup Final usually marks the end of the season, but this year the tables will not be completed until to-morrow. The First League programme, however, is finished, and of the outstanding games only that between

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"PENYKHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed, Houses with Tennis Courts. Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

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TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings," and "Rose Terrace," Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PRO-CURATION.

Southend and Plymouth Argyle in the Southern League has a real importance. In this Southend must win or they will lose their place, provided it is decided to enforce the rule as to relegation.

In the First League Oldham have succeeded in allowing the championship to slip from them. One puts the matter that way because during the last month or so they have played as if they did not want to win. They would have been certain of the honour if they had secured two points from their last match which was at home, but they allowed Liverpool to win by two goals. At once the championship went to Everton who with a fixture in hand claimed the better record on goal average. Meanwhile Everton have drawn with Chelsea and finished a point ahead of Oldham.

The bottom places are filled by Tottenham Hotspur and Chelsea, which means that when football is next played London will be without a first class club. This is the second time in six years that Chelsea have had to go down to the second League, and it is an anomalous state of affairs that as runners-up for the Cup they should have to suffer this indignity. The descent of Tottenham has been expected for some time but Chelsea always seemed good enough to escape relegation. Doubtless they would have done so, but for the fact that their endeavours for almost half the season have been divided between the Cup and the League.

The statement of Mr. F. J. Wall, the Secretary of the Football Association, that there would be no football next season has been authoritatively contradicted and it seems that Mr. Wall was simply expressing his own personal opinion. No decision on the matter has yet been come to. Meanwhile it has been agreed to suspend all preparations for the new season and to act according to the conditions in July and August. It is argued that whilst racing continues there is no reason to abandon football, but the future of the game is very doubtful.

(To be Continued.)

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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—For a FIRST CLASS HOTEL (good business concern) an energetic partner, or willing to sell the business outright. For particulars apply "X.Y.Z." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—Gold brooch with 3 diamonds. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to "Hongkong Telegraph."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Adroaldo Fernandes, Aberdeen Road, Macao.
Chop Man Woh West Point, Singapore.
Mancini Post Office, London.
Mrs. Graham Marshall, Richmond.

Vocelli Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chongshingloun, Shanghai.
Giunyen, Shanghai.
Jooneen Yesingles, Shanghai.
Junyen, Shanghai.

Messrs. L. nuan, West Point, Shanghai.

Lowlow, Yuston and Company, Amoy.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

MENTIONED FOR GALLANTRY.

Late French Vice Consul at Bangkok.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* states that M. Patithuepin, the late vice-consul of France at Bangkok, who left Siam at the beginning of August in the rank of a sergeant has been given command of a detachment of engineers employed in the construction of mines, at the front. He did not hesitate to assemble his men under the fire of the enemy and mounted the parapet as an example to those under him. He was seriously wounded and has been mentioned in the French military orders of the day.

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THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS
AND THE HIDDEN SOURCES
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1.60
BRITAIN'S DEADLY PERIL, Wm. Le Queux
80
MY EXPERIENCES AS A GERMAN PRISONER, L. G. Austin
1.60
GERMANY VANISHING COLOURS, Le Sourd
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AIRCRAFT IN THE GREAT WAR, Graham White and Harper
6.00
THE WAR AND OUR FINANCIAL FABRIC, W. W. Wale
4.0
THE BATTLES OF THE SOUTH SEAS
50
WAR MAP, THE DARDANELLES &c.
80
THE A. B. C. OF THE ARMY
80

THE A. B. C. OF THE NAVY
WOMAN'S MYSTERIES OF A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE, D'Amour
Talbot
8.50
KING ALBERT'S BOOK
2.40
HALCYONE, Elmer Glyn
1.75
THE SWORD OF YOUTH, James Lane Allen
1.75
SHOP GIRLS, Arthur Appleton
80
LIFE, W. B. Tait
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THE GOLDEN BOUGH, Fraser
Vol. 12 Bibliography and Index
15.00
LIFE OF H. M. KING OF THE BELGIANS
80
AFRANCH SELF TUTOR, Conacher
40
THE NEW ARMY IN TRAINING, Kipling
40
JAPAN OUR ALLY, Crowdon
20

NOTICE.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

WOMEN AND PEACE.

In another column we publish a summary of the resolutions which were to be discussed at the recent Women's Peace Congress at the Hague. Women, in a general way, have either an overflowing sense of humour or else none at all; there are few of them who follow half-and-half measures in this respect. Those of them who have a sense of humour have been well content to hold their tongues on the subject of peace since the great war began; but some of those who have none have been less wise. Hence the Congress—at which, so we gather, demands were made for arbitration for all international disputes, for the bringing of international pressure to bear on any country which resorts to arms, for the subjecting of foreign politics to "democratic control" under a system of suffrage which permits equal representation to men and women, and for the prohibiting of the transfer of territory without the consent of the men and women residing therein.

Router did not think well to wire us particulars of this extraordinary meeting, so whether it ever took place or not, whether its members agreed or disagreed, and whether or not anybody listened to, or cared two straws about, what the speakers had to say, we cannot tell. It is not easy to approach so wild a programme with seriousness, and yet the genuine and conscientious beliefs of those who set the movement on foot demand a share of our respect. That they are wrong, hopelessly wrong, no person who troubles to compare their ideas with the stern facts of international disputes will have the least doubt. If arbitration could be made a substitute for war, war would have disappeared long ago. Are we to suppose that men as level-headed and as scrupulously honourable as Sir Edward Grey, Earl Kitchener, President Poincaré—to say nothing of the monarchs of the allied countries—went into a war such as the present for any other reason than that they could not help themselves? The day may come when talk will do the work of blows, but it will not be in the present century. The "bringing of international pressure to bear on any country which resorts to arms" is almost laughably funny. What international pressure, other than force of arms could drive the German troops out of Belgium? Stop their supplies? What if they elect to take these by force? If "international pressure" were all that Germany had to fear, she would be bombarding New York to-morrow, landing, and taking by force all the supplies that she wanted, and sailing away with a jaunty promise to return again when necessary.

The demands as to "a system of suffrage which permits equal representation to men and women" are hardly worth going into just now. They are beside the point, and it is extremely regrettable that good taste should not have reminded the ladies that this is not a time to talk about their vote craze. We are not blind to the fact that, in a war, the women must necessarily suffer—often far more keenly than the men; but, if we give each woman a thousand and one votes, will the giving alter the inevitable? The Allies are not carrying on this war for pleasure, but because there was no way of avoiding it. All the congresses, all the women-electors, and all the international pressure in the world would not have deterred Germany from doing the abominable things which she has done. This war, after all, is only a gigantic system of corporal punishment, and it has been shown finally by practical people that there is no doing entirely without such punishment. If a child is naughty it has to be whipped; if a coolie snatches earrings or bracelets he has to be flogged; talk and moral suasion are mere waste of effort in such cases. Every right-minded person wants to see as little violence in the world as possible; but as long as human nature remains human nature, some form or other of violence is tolerably sure to exist and to call for punishment by like methods. If these women would but do something useful they would soon find that they would have neither the time nor the inclination for attending congresses for the discussion of matters which they can hardly hope to understand, much less alter.

Decrease in local Litigation.

We do not know exactly how the figures stand as regards the number of cases heard in the Hongkong Law Courts during the past few months, but we know that the total is notably smaller than in previous years. Generally speaking, Hongkong is a Paradise for the lawyers. It has a large Indian population, famed for love of litigation, and it has well on towards half a million Chinese, a goodly proportion of whom are seldom happier than when carrying on operations in a law court. Ordinarily when business is bad the law courts are more than ever flourishing, each man being anxious to get in all sums due to him, and ready to quarrel with his neighbour over the value of a straw. Are we to assume that trade is not so very poor in Hongkong despite the war? Or is it that trouble has softened litigious hearts and has decided every man to give his neighbour "another chance?"

Trading with the Enemy.

According to this morning's wire the *Times* is coming out strong on the question of trading with the enemy; and one regrets that the bulk of the Home papers should not have thought it worth while to stir the Government up on the subject during all these months. Britain's business interests, where China is concerned, are no mere matter of a few pence. Half the well-being of Hongkong is bound up with the relations between the two countries, and enormous percentage of the Home revenue further depends on those relations. Therefore the matter was surely of more moment than the Press and the late Government pretended to consider it. A big debt of gratitude is certainly due to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the China Association for having so obstinately refused to be set aside or muzzled, and we hope now that the *Times* has come forward with additional arguments in favour of an uncompromising front, other newspapers will follow. The point raised in the article under discussion—that the Imperial Government refused to prohibit trade with the Germans in China owing to powerful influences in Manchester—is one that will interest our readers and will make them wish, with us, that the *Times* had been even more explicit. The writer of a special article which we published on Thursday made it clear enough that "the principle has now been recognised by judicial authority" that trading with the enemy is illegal. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Home Government is not aware of this illegality and, that being so, we should like to know how it can have reconciled its past calm acquiescence in illegality. It was high time that we had a Government that would not allow itself to be dictated to by "powerful influences in Manchester" or anywhere else.

The Simple Heavens. We have often remarked on the extraordinary mixture of simplicity and guile in the temperament of a certain class of Chinese. It would seem as though nothing could drive out of the heads of China's law-breaking fraternity the idea that any excuse or any palpable lie will be swallowed by the justices before whom they are brought, from time to time. In the course of a given year literally hundreds of thieves, smugglers or gun-runners who find themselves in the dock at the Hongkong magistracy, air the same old story over and over again: the articles found in their possession were given them to take care of by some man whom they didn't know. But we hear that even this artlessness has just been surpassed at the police court. A man in the dock was anxious to awaken magisterial consideration for the fact that he was in ill health and evidently hoped that the eye of the law would perceive that his side was adorned by a formidable-looking plaster. The eye of the law had other matters about which to concern itself, but our Chinese friend was not to be outdone. As the plaster was not sufficiently visible, he snatched it from its original position and stuck it across his jaw where the whole world might see it!

DAY BY DAY.

SUCCESS IS THE REALISATION OF THE ESTIMATE WHICH YOU PLACE UPON YOURSELF.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 74; fine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 45 published.

The Mails.
European Mail.—Closed per s.s. Oriental to-day at 11 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chenan to-day at 4 p.m.
Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.—\$47, buyers.
Shell Transport 94, sales.
China Sugar.—\$113, buyers.
Kailing Mining Administration.—\$37, sales.
Ewo's.—Tls. 161, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 42, buyers.
Hongkong Firs.—\$390, buyers.
Green Island.—\$80, sellers.
W. Powells.—\$80.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 192nd anniversary of the birth of Adam Smith, the great Economist, author of "The Wealth of Nations."

Crown Rents Due.
Owners of property are reminded that Crown Rent for the First Half-year of 1915 is payable at the Treasury on or before the 24th instant.

British Church Service at Macao.
Archdeacon Barnett will conduct a service in the British Church, Macao, to-morrow commencing at 5.30 p.m. Visitors and residents are cordially invited.

The Netherlands Trading Society.
The Manager of Hongkong Agency of the Netherlands Trading Society is in receipt of telegraphic information that a dividend of 3 per cent (eight per cent) has been declared by this Bank for the year 1914.

Mr. Vivian Findlay Smith.
Mr. Vivian Findlay Smith, youngest son of Mr. A. Findlay Smith, of the Peak Hotel, Hongkong, has just passed his final examination for the English Bar and is about to be called by Gray's Inn, of which he has been a student.

Struck off the Register.

It is hereby notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register:—The China Commercial Steamship Company, Limited, The General Dutch Chinese Trading Company Limited, The Yue Tong Cotton Mill Company, Limited, The China Pharmaceutical Supply Company, Limited.

Land Sales.

It is hereby notified that the following Sales of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the District Office, Tai Po, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 14th day of June, 1915. It is hereby notified that the following Sales of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the Police Station, An Tau, at 12 Noon, on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1915.

Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. B. Hancock to be Supernumerary Second Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from the 22nd May, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain G. K. Hall Brutton, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to act as Honorary Adjutant, during the absence on leave of Captain W. L. Carter, with effect from the 8th June, 1915.

Funeral of Mrs. Chapman.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Robert Chapman took place yesterday evening at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, the coffin being followed by many friends including Dr. Johnson P.C.M.O. Dr. Koch and many of the sisters of the Government Civil Hospital. The burial service was read by the Rev. V. H. Copley, Moyle chaplain to St. John's Cathedral, of the choir of which Mrs. Chapman was for many years a member. There was a large number of wreaths from friends, bearing eloquent testimony to the regard in which the deceased lady was held.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKS PLAINLY.

The Russian Reverse.

Pzemysl has been re-taken by the enemy—a fact which arguments and communiques cannot explain away. We have no right to question the Russian statement that the city "was recognised as incapable of defence in view of the state of the artillery in the fortifications which the Austrians had destroyed before capitulating," and, as we have no knowledge to the contrary, we should also be prepared to accept the accompanying contention, that the maintenance of the city only served the Russian purpose "until possession of the positions surrounding it had facilitated operation along the San." Still! The reason for the capitulation given by the Austrians—message sounds feasible: the Russian guns were outraged. Everything went well till the enemy were able to bring their heavy artillery to a point whence it could destroy communications between Pzemysl and Lemberg.

A More Forceful Explanation.

But the last word—and a bitter one at that—in explanation of the Austro-German victory (for we may as well give things their right names as far as possible) was spoken by Mr. Lloyd George at the Manchester meeting. "The great German success was due entirely to overwhelming superiority in shot and shell and equipment for war. The triumph was won by the superior organisation of the German workshops." The people at home must be indeed dull if they cannot apply the moral. The Minister of Munitions has not beaten about the bush or elaborated his speech so that we have to take a magnifying glass to discover the meaning thereof. If the Russian supplies of ammunition were inadequate, there is reasonable excuse. Russia has had but little ready money to play with during the past few years, her workmen are less intelligent than ours, and there is no comparison between our means of internal communication and here. Britain has no excuse, and, judging from the fine tone of Mr. Lloyd George's remarks, none is going to be made for her by the new Government.

The Turks.

Meanwhile Russia has one or two useful little items of victory to set off the disaster at Pzemysl. Evidently there has been a very clever move performed on the Baltic coast between Memel and Libau; while, down in the Armenian region, the Russians have routed the Turks and are pursuing them. The Turks could have done without this new reverse, for they have quite enough to think about in Gallipoli and the Dardanelles, and (according to a later wire) in connection with the Balkan States. Events of late have been such as to warn them that Bulgaria and Roumania may follow Italy's example with only long delay. There is a formidable length of frontier-line between European Turkey and Bulgaria, and it will take more than the additional fortifying of one small town to keep the Bulgarians out, should they elect to indulge in hostilities.

The Italians.

The performance of the Italian fleet in the Dalmatian archipelago is no such small thing. As we remarked before, one of Austria's strong points is the nature of her sea-board from Trieste downwards. While Italy's east coast is open to every craft that likes to come along, the Austrian coast is protected, almost the whole way, by groups of islands and mazes of channels. Yet—and here we have proof of it, if we needed it, of the enemy's maritime weakness—Italian ships were able to cruise through these channels for a whole day and to destroy wireless and observation stations, without the enemy's putting in an appearance.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 5, 1890.)

The Dollar.
June 4.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day, is 3/31/4."

China Sugar.

May 31.—"The shares of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., have been freely offered to-day at \$178 per share, and without finding purchasers. This means that since August last the market value of the scrip of this Company has depreciated to the extent of \$2,070,000—the difference between fifteen thousand shares at \$316 and the rate quoted to-day. As we are not in the prophetic mood it would be rash to attempt to prognosticate how much lower the quotation for China Sugars will go; but prospects are certainly the reverse of encouraging. And yet the price of a whiskey and a la remains stationary, and the demand for that exhilarating beverage continues as keen as ever."

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Increase of Capital.

May 31.—"An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Corporation was held at noon to-day, in the City Hall for the purpose of considering a scheme for increasing the Bank's Capital."

Mr. H. L. Dalrymple presided, and Messrs. W. H. Forbes, L. Presnecker, S. C. Michelson, H. Hoppus, T. E. Davies, A. McConachie, (directors), T. Jackson (chief manager), Hon. C. P. Charter, H. N. Mody, J. D. Lapraik, J. J. Ball-Irving, J. Y. V. Venn, D. McCulloch, S. Coxon, G. S. Coxon, W. H. Ray, J. H. Moseley, Wade Gardiner, W. H. Young, F. Henderson, R. Lyall, O. J. Hirst, A. C. Morris, H. Z. Just, C. H. Wright, G. von Wills, A. E. Cope, H. W. Dick, W. B. Jackson, G. T. Veitch, De Westley Layton, S. I. Dauby, E. H. Gore Booth, D. H. Macintosh, S. A. Joseph, H. G. James, H. Scott, A. H. Chitroy, Lo Hok Ping, etc., were present. The Chairman said:—

Your attendance to-day has been invited to consider the question of the increase of the Bank's capital, and, if approved, to pass certain resolutions which are necessary for carrying out your decision. The circular letter of the 10th ult., has been in your hands some time, and fully sets forth the scheme. Your Directors have given the matter their careful deliberation, and have come to the conclusion that the increase is necessary in view of the growing business of the institution, and that such increase will add to the prosperity and stability of the Bank. The necessary resolutions will be proposed one by one, and I hope you will see your way to agreeing to them. They are in conformity with section 22 of Ordinance X of 1886, and in the terms of Article 90 of the Deed of Settlement, the conditions of which are fulfilled. The first resolution, which I will myself propose, is as follows:—

"That the capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$125, to be issued at the price of \$12, 10s; Eastern shareholders to pay for their allotments at the current rate of the day for demand bills on London." Mr. G. S. Coxon seconded. Mr. Forbes proposed:—"That the said new shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to the shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every three shares of which on the 31st May, 1890, they shall respectively be the registered holders, and that any new shares not accepted by the shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose, be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interest of the Company." Mr. Hirst seconded.

Our Gaol.

June 2.—"The amended rules of Victoria Gaol—335 in all—swelled the columns of Saturday's *Gazette*. The reason was that several necessary alterations had been made—for instance there is no more danger of the inmates having their private property stolen, as occurred the other week."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for June 5th, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—191 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 355 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$120 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$355 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$4 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company—\$36.1-2 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$104 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.1.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$170 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$98 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$72 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—par. nominal.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$32 per share, sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$90 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

The Warden has a page and a half of duties to perform, and deserves \$800 a week if he does them all. The Superintendent, also, has his daily task cut out. Rule 1 says he must reside in the prison. Major Dempster lives at the Peak. Evidently the rules are of the pie-crust order.

A Complicated Case.

June 2.—"The Police Court this afternoon was fairly crowded with a motley throng comprising Gun Lascars, brokers, lottery ticket sellers, and all other professions followed by the representatives of our Indian empire's greatness. The attraction was a complicated case which Mr. Robinson had to unravel, in which a Gun Lascar named Ali Bux was summoned by his sister-in-law, Kashi, for assault. A watchman to Messrs. N. Mody and Co., named Banno; S.A. Rumbhar, clerk to the Attorney-General, and A. Ching, wife of a Hindoo gaol-guard, were summoned by Ali Bux for assaulting him. Mr. Moseop appeared for everybody but Bux, who was defended by Mr. Webber. The case came on originally on the 20th ultimo before Mr. Wodehouse, who heard Kashi's affidavit that because she went to Bux's quarters and upbraided him for thrashing her sister, his wife, he threw a teapot at her. Then Mr. Robinson took the case on, and Kashi further revealed that Bux also struck her violently on the head with his carbine. He also drew his sword, but as she hit a portion of his hand off he stopped at that. After a lot of cross-examination about divorces proceedings, in which some characteristic innuendoes were made, the parties all withdrew their charges, and his Worship read them a lecture, and sent them away."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

"BRITAIN WILL NOT LET BELGIUM STARVE."

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)
Sir,—We have pledged our honour to restore Belgium. But Belgium is not a word—it is a people; and the Belgian people is starving. If we let it perish during the process of restoration we shall have grasped only the shadow of our task.
Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the neutral Commission for Relief in Belgium, said Mr. Francqui, Chairman of the Committee in Brussels, told us that "at least a million and a half Belgians are now entirely destitute. With the rapid exhaustion of the meat and vegetable supplies, there will probably be, before harvest time, 2,500,000 Belgians who must be fed and clothed solely by charity. The remaining 4,500,000 will get their pitiful daily allowance of bread through the Commission and will pay for it." And they add: "Will you help us to keep the destitute alive?"

This neutral Commission, marvelously organized and administered, has hitherto succeeded in just keeping abreast of the situation, raising its funds from America, other neutral countries, and the British Colonies. But their funds are failing fast; and their needs are getting greater. It is in response to their desperate appeal that a National Committee for Belgian Relief has now been formed in our country, and every penny it collects will go without deduction into the hands of the neutral Commission, and through them to the starving Belgian people, in the form of food. So far Germany has kept her word not to filch what is sent for the Belgians; and the organization of relief now makes it almost impossible for a German to touch one loaf of Belgian bread. The present need is for 250,000,000 a month; the future need will be even greater.

Our own exigencies are, of course, tremendous; but what would they be if Belgium had consulted her own material needs, had just chosen to save herself instead of saving the Western world? With Belgium complicit in the German, Paris gone, Calais gone it would have meant another year on to the years we may have to fight, an extra five hundred million pounds of money, an extra hundred thousand lives. If ever country owed debt, this country owes it to Belgium, to keep the breath in the bodies of her people. Owe it, and must pay it.

In standing to her guns Belgium saved of course the whole world, for modern civilisation is built on nothing if not on good faith and honourable obligation; but it is France and Britain before all that she has saved. France, however, has a terrific task in the rescue of her own ruined millions in the north. Thanks, perhaps, to ruined Belgium, Britain has not, may never have, to rescue and restore ruined towns and countryside.

In return, what is Britain doing? Spending money and blood like water, to drive the Germans out of Belgium? Yes! But let us be honest. We should have had to do that in any case, for our own interest. We are not thereby discharging the debts of gratitude, justice, and humanity. Giving hospitality to 200,000 Belgians? It is something, but not enough. Not nearly enough! So far we have not faced at all the desperate situation of Belgium itself; we have not, indeed, been asked to. From Canada, and Australia, with one-fifth of our population, help to the value of \$150,000 a month has been coming in. From ourselves, practically nothing. But in future, all eyes are turning to us; it is we who are now asked to stay the march of death.

A penny of income tax in our country yields nearly three million pounds. If each one of us sets aside at once one penny from every pound of his income, this people is saved—this people more cruelly wronged than ever people were,

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, in their yarn report state:—Since the issue of our last report on the 20th ultimo, despatched per a.s. "Nubia," there has been a larger volume of business recorded than during the previous fortnight, mainly induced by lower prices, say one and a half dollars per bale, being freely accepted by first hands.

Reports from Bombay indicate a weakening tendency, which doubtless accounts for the anxiety of the importers to make further concessions in their rates. Deliveries, on the whole, have been fairly satisfactory.

The market closes quiet with little doing.

Total sales 7000.
Unsold and undelivered in the godown 70,000.
Arrivals.—The Mail Steamer "Oriental" and extra Stra. "Kirin," and "Iyo Maru" from Bombay, and Str. "Danera" from Calcutta have brought in 5500 bales for Hongkong, and 3047 bales for Shanghai. Shipment from Hongkong to Shanghai, coastports &c. 1000 bales.

Shanghai.—This market has shown a little more activity in the Indian class.

Japanese Yarn.—The following prices have been effected, prices being one dollar and a half lower. 1000 bales Yellow Joss No. 20 at \$114.450 bales Seta No. 20 at \$118.200 bales 3 Hara No. 10 at \$115.114.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal, No sales or stock.
Chinese 150 small bales has been sold at \$25 per picul.

Quotation. Quat \$16 to \$19, Chinese at \$22 to \$25.

On the Safe Side.—Zealous Security.—"Afraid I can't let you go by without the password, sir." Late Officer.—"But, confound you! I tell you I have forgotten it. You know me well enough, I'm Major Jones." Sentry.—"Can't help it, sir; must have the password." Voices from the Guard-Post.—"Oh, don't stand arguing all night, Bill; shoot 'im."—Tatler.

this people to whom each one of us owes a debt, that we have not realised, that we cannot realise in its full proportions. If Belgium starves, the civilised world incurs a stain more black than we dare to contemplate: a little country gave itself for civilisation, and civilisation, having the means to save it, let it perish!

We are dealing here not with words, ideals, and what not, we are dealing with hunger—a very simple thing; if people are not fed, they die. No ultimate victories, vindications, and indemnities are of the least use to Belgians, starving now. If they are not kept alive—on the shoulders of this country, the richest country, and that which has gained most by Belgium's suffering, the reproach will lie heaviest. Verily it will!

There can be no exaggeration in the tale of Belgium's trouble no words can even begin to tell it as it should be told. There can be no exaggeration in the expression of gratitude for what we owe her. If those wronged and ruined people had done nothing for us, should we grudge them enough money to spare ourselves the sight of their starvation just across the sea under our very eyes? But seeing what they are, what they have done for us—how can we bear to let them lack the mere sufficiency of life?

No! Britain will not let Belgium starve. We have not known hitherto what was needed of us in this race with death. Now we do know. We are too proud by far not to pay our debts. For this is a debt of honour, preceding even the charity that begins at home.

The appeal of the National Committee has been issued. The Hon. Treasurer is Mr. A. Shirley Bonn, M.P., Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

Every penny contributed goes to the Belgians in the form of food.

The cry of a brave people comes across the sea.

Pity, unguided, feeds no starving bodies.

Yours etc,
JOHN GALSWORDTHY.

SHANGHAI PAPER MILL, LD.

Annual Meeting.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held on May 27, at the offices of the general managers, Shanghai, Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., Count L. Jezierski presiding, the other directors present being Messrs. S. Jastrzebaki, E. T. Byrne, Mr. A. Eveleigh, secretary.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said.

Gentlemen:—As the reports and accounts for the year February 1 to December 31, 1914, have been in your hands for some days, I will ask you to follow the usual practice and to take them as read.

This is the first general meeting of the reorganized Company, and you will see from the accounts that for eleven months covered by it there has been a loss of Tls. 37,470.72. This loss may be divided under the following headings:—

On account of compulsory stoppage for a whole month of September, and half of October: at Tls. 8,000 12,000.00
Amount written off for three acceptances ... 2096.12
Drop in exchange about 5,000.00
Liquidating expenses 3,824.02
Total... ..Tls. 22,920.14

The balance of the loss, about Tls. 14,500.00, may be accounted for by the disorganized and panicky state of the paper market immediately after the commencement of the war, and the clearing out of a lot of inferior qualities of paper at cheap prices. Although the prices showed a heavy loss on these qualities we thought it much better to realise on them as they were mostly very poor qualities of paper which had accumulated for some years. We began selling these inferior qualities shortly after the reorganization and most of them were sold before the war broke out.

The stoppage in September and part of October, 1914, was due to the war disappointing us on some wire cloths for the machines. The order was placed during May, 1914, and the goods were to have been shipped in July.

The amount written off for three acceptances refers to wood pulp which we have bought and is now detained at different neutral ports. We will, of course, eventually receive the pulp but as there will be extra expenses and interest to pay on the drafts, we have thought it best to provide for the same now by writing off 25 per cent. of the value.

The mill machinery and plant are in good condition and there have been several additions and alterations, bringing the mill more up to date.

We have a very strong competition in a local mill as well as in the imported papers, but since the beginning of this year the position is much better, and as certain qualities of papers are not imported from abroad at present, and we can make them profitably, we are now having very satisfactory sales of these qualities.

Since the beginning of this year we have put through economies at the mill and have been able to raise our selling prices and anticipate a much better report next year. As a matter of fact at the present time the mill is showing a profit.

There being no questions asked, the chairman proposed and Mr. S. Jastrzebaki seconded, "That the report and accounts for the year 1914 as printed be passed."—Carried. "That Mr. S. Jastrzebaki be re-elected a director of the company;" proposed by Mr. E. A. Meador, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne and carried. Proposed by Mr. K. Hara and seconded by Mr. K. A. Meador, "that Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson be re-elected auditors of the company;" carried. This concluded the meeting.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:—

DAISY BUTTER	...	...	...	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	...	...	...	1.00 "
BUTTEROUP	...	...	...	.90 "
PASTRY	...	...	...	.80 "
CHEESE	...	...	...	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and are in force on 24th May, 1915.

ADDITIONS TO LIST OF CONTRABAND ARTICLES.

It is hereby notified that by a Proclamation dated the 27th May, 1915, His Majesty the King has been pleased to make the following additions to, and alterations in, the lists of articles which will be treated as absolute and conditional contraband respectively:—

The following articles are added to the list of absolute contraband:—
Toluol and mixtures of toluol whether derived from coal tar petroleum or any other source;
Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.
The Proclamation of the 23rd December, 1914, is amended by the omission of the words "and all other metallic acetates" after the words "calcium acetate."
The Proclamation of the 11th March, 1915, is amended by the omission of the words "other than linned oil" after the words "animal and vegetable oils and fats," and linned oil is to be treated as conditional contraband.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

List of Successful Candidates.

At an Examination in First Aid to the Wounded held on May 29th, and June 1st and 2nd, the following ladies passed:—

Mrs. F. Blair
Mrs. J. D. Danby
Miss Alice Davidson
Miss Grace Ellis
Miss Louisa Ellis
Mrs. Edith Gegg
Miss Ethel Hind
Mrs. H. T. Jackman
Miss Moseley Joseph
Miss Esther Kotowall
Miss Phyllis Lammert
Mrs. E. Ralphs
Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton
Mrs. J. W. Taylor
Miss Winifred Wilkinson
Miss G. A. Woodcock
Miss Esine Woodcock
Those marked with an asterisk are qualified to receive the Medal of the Association, having passed two previous examinations. The Hon. Lecturer was Dr. Basil Taylor, R.N., and the Hon. Examiner Surgeon-General Hoskyn, R.N.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Amendments to the Sugar Convention Ordinance.

The Regulations relating to Sugar (not in transit) published on pages 567 and 568 of the "Regulations of Hongkong, 1914," are hereby amended by the addition after the word "Kowloon" in line 22 of paragraph 4 of the words:—"or in godowns Nos. 1 and 2 situated at West Point on Praya Reclamation Lots Nos. 204 and 205 the property of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited."

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June 1	...	Tons	295
" 2	...	"	313
" 3	...	"	322
" 4	...	"	290
Total to 4th inst.			1226
Daily average			306.50

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in Circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st May, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

	Average	Specie
	Amount.	in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 6,173,432	5,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 20,855,103	17,500,000	
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 1,323,635	800,000	

Total \$28,152,220 23,300,000
* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents, valued at \$1,850,000.
* Securities with the Crown Agents £68,040.

SECURITIES LODGED WITH THE CROWN.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

Lat	market	Price	when	Nominal	Amount.	Security.
	price.	deposited.		Value.		
Bombay Port Trust 4 per cent Bonds...	99/97	97/108 1/2	\$100	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Southern Punjab Railway 4 per cent Preference Stock...	91/03	92/04	\$100	\$23,040	\$23,040	
Madras and Southern Mahratta 4 per cent Debenture Stock...	98/100	98/100	\$100	\$35,000	\$35,000	

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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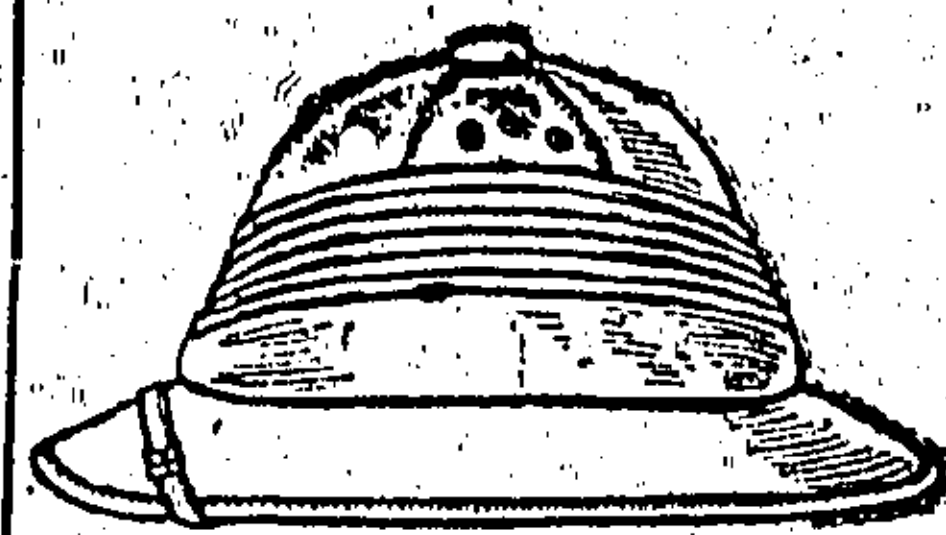
WANTED.—Competent Accountant, (Eurasian) with over 20 years' practical Commercial experience in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Borneo, holding excellent testimonials, seeks position of responsibility. No objection to outport, free in September, 1915.—Apply Accountant.—c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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SMART and SERVICEABLE

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From \$7.50 each.

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is free from the smoky taste of ordinary Scotch and possesses a certain body and distinctive smoothness of flavor that makes it a revelation to even the connoisseur. It is pre-eminently the whisky for a gentleman's buffet.



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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th June.	25th June.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 19th June.

WESTWARD:

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 8th June.
The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 20th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 4, 1915. Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 5th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 6th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 12 noon Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,005

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI**. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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Opposite the Blake Pier.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 {THUR., 17th June at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma	T. 12,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo	T. 12,500 {TUES., 29th June, at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Colombo	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 {TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {FRI., 18th July at 4 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 {MONDAY, 14th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 12,000 {SATURDAY, 12th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 {THURSDAY, 18th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Bombay Maru Capt. Ohtu	T. 8,000 {TUESDAY, 20th June.
	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 {SUNDAY, 13th June, a.m.
	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	T. 16,000 {WED., 16th June, a.m.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July
Kashima	21,000 "	" 29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
W'WAI & TIENSIN	Huichow	5th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	6th June at d'light.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHAI	Tamsui	6th June at d'light
HAIPHONG	Kailong	7th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	10th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	15th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

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Hongkong 5th June, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	.....	S'HAJ & ...	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	14th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilaroemx	JAVA	15th June	S'HAJ	2nd half June

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

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Delivered off the American Flag. Captain Robert Dollar, the head of the steamship line bearing his name, has announced that his entire fleet of freighters will go back to British registry, according to a Washington despatch of April 28. In a public statement Captain Dollar stated that the effect of the La Follette Seamen's Bill was to make a present of the Pacific trade to Japan. So far as he was concerned, he declared, his steamers would again be placed under the British flag.—Kobe Herald.

The "Kenkon Maru No. 8"

Case.

In the Kobe District Court, judgment was given recently by Judge Kimura on the case in which Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Yokohama, Messrs. Cameron and Co., Kobe, and a number of other Kobe and Yokohama merchants, both Foreign and Japanese, asked for confirmation in open Court of the provisional disposition of goods shipped on board the s.s. Kenkon Maru No. 8, owned by the Inui Gomei Kaisha, Dairen, as previously reported. The shipowners had discharged her cargo at Yokohama on account of the non-payment of the charter money by her charterers, the American Trading Exchange, Shanghai, and handed over the goods to the Yokohama Dock Co. for custody. The plaintiffs wished to recover their attached goods and ship them forward on another steamer. Accordingly, they asked the Yokohama District Court to have the right to demand delivery of the goods transferred from the Yokohama Dock Co. to the applicants. The Yokohama Court granted the application, the provisional disposition of the goods being made subject to the confirmation of the Kobe Court, which was duly executed.

Bubonic Plague Detrimental to Shipping Interests.

In a recent report on the health situation in Hongkong the American Consul General of that port says that there is little probability that the precautions against the transmission of plague which have been necessary for years in the handling of cargo at that port, can be done away with. The regulations governing the treatment of cargo in Hongkong form a considerable burden upon the trade of the port, especially in goods destined for the United States. That they are necessary appears from the fact that the number of plague cases registered in Hongkong during the past year was 2,148, of which 2,024 resulted fatally, thus indicating a larger number of actual cases. Only 408 cases were reported in 1913 as compared with 1,847 cases in 1902. Therise and fall of the number of cases is, says the Consul-General, peculiar. It is affected largely by the number of Chinese coming into Hongkong from adjacent Chinese territory, because of political disturbances and for other reasons, and then, too, it has been found that a year of heavy plague returns usually is followed by a year of light incidence of the disease. The greatest trouble from a commercial standpoint has been in the disinfection and control of the lighters in Hongkong Harbour, which are necessary for the loading of goods. It is difficult to secure proper disinfection of these lighters, though all goods likely to carry the disease are disinfected before being offered for shipment and all vessels carrying them are given thorough disinfection at least once every six months. The storage of goods of a character to carry the disease is especially looked after. All these precautions, however, represent expense, which, of course, sooner or later is paid by the American or other foreign consumer.

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SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed., 9th June at 11 a.m.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Lalsang	Thur., 10th June at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 11th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyasang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Kutsang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.

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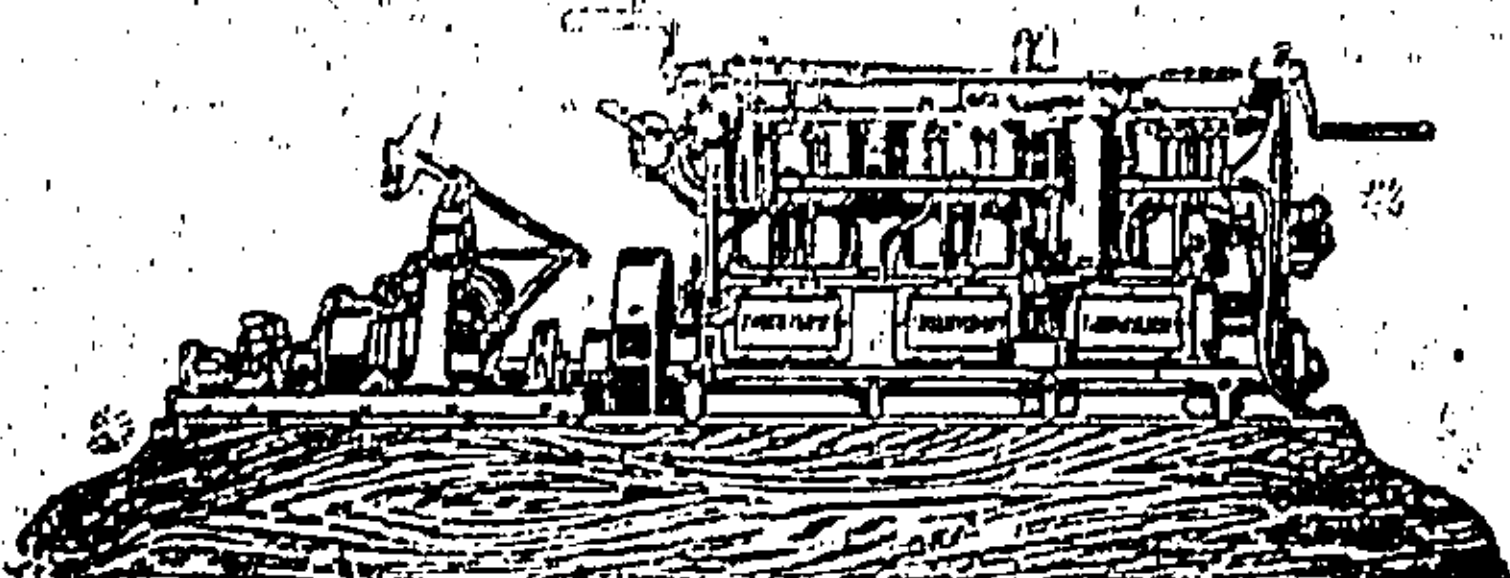
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London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	19, June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	24, June

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San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	15, June
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	24, June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co.	Kathiawar	B. L.	23, June
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald	D. & Co.	E. in July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Australian Ports	St. Alban	G. L. Co.	22, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

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Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	6, June
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	8, June
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	8, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hajching	D. L. Co.	11, June
S'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Toan	B. & S.	15, June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
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Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, June
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilatlap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
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The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 29th May, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. RANGOON MARU, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong, June 9.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, June 3, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. LUZON MARU of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Line, cos to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th inst.

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The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 25th June.

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The s.s. ITOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 30th May and may be expected here on or about the 15th June.

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Steamers.

Sequoia, Br. s.s. 3,318, Grant, 28th ult. Calcutta, 16th ult. Ballast—S.O. & Co.

Daig Maru, Jap. s.s. 662, S. Yakuchige, 28th ult. Haiphong, 26th ult. Rice—O.S.K.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,253, Wm. W. Green, 28th ult. San Francisco, 1st ult. Gen.—K.K.K.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 3,890, F. v. Schermbroek, 29th ult. Java, Gen.—J.C.J.L.

Sauaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,000, Tsuchi, 29th ult. Calcutta, 12th ult. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Kohina Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,854, Yamashita, 30th May—Moji, 23rd May, Coal—M. Bishi.

Brisbane, Br. s.s. 715, J. Salmer, 30th May—Udon, 25th May—Ballast—Q. Clark.

Foehling, Br. s.s. 1,423, J. Hay, 1st inst. Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—Ordur.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, H. S. Malken, 31st May—Saigon, 27th May, Gen.—J. H. & Co.

Dunau, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Munro, 31st May—Calcutta, 16th May, General—D. S. & Co.

Providence, Norw. s.s. 693, M. G. Steen, 31st May—Sydney, 3rd May, Unl.—T. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,032, Least, 1st May—Manila, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Unkai Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,993, G. Kamazaki, 1st inst.—Wakamatsu, 25th ult. Coal—M.B.K.

Halvord, Norw. s.s. 1,056, C. Beck, 1st inst.—Java, 26th ult. Gen.—T. & Co.

Lokrang, Br. s.s. D. W. Ritchie, 1st inst.—Hoibow, 31st ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Anyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,298, G. Yamamoto, 2nd inst.—Wakamatsu, 24th ult. Coal—Furukawa & Co.

Tolomechus, Br. s.s. 1,340, J. Fraser, 2nd inst.—Saigon, 29th ult. General—Chineco.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,015, 3rd inst.—Swatow, 2nd inst. Gen.—O.S.K.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,352, G. H. Penner, 4th inst.—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

NUMBERS IN WAR.

BY HILAIRE BELLOC.

The following article appeared in *Pearsons Magazine*.

The general reader hears continually in these times that numbers are the decisive element in war. That every authority, every student and every soldier is convinced of it, he cannot fail to see from the nature of the orders given and of the appeals made. Numbers in material, and in men, are the one thing urged. The public critique of the war is filled with estimates of enemy and allied numbers, numbers of killed, numbers of prisoners. The whole of the recruiting movement in this country is based on this same conception of numbers.

Now the general reader may appreciate the general character of this conception, but he must often be puzzled by the detailed application of it.

If I am told that ten men are going to fight eight, the mere sound of the figures suggests superiority on the part of the ten, but unless I know how they are going to fight, I should be puzzled to say exactly how the extra two would tell. I certainly could not say whether the two would be enough to make a serious difference or not, and I might come to a very wrong conclusion about the chances of the eight or the ten. So it is worth while if one is attempting to form a sound opinion upon the present campaign to see exactly how and why numbers are the deciding factor in war.

In the first place it is evident that numbers only begin to tell when other things are fairly equal. Quite a few men armed with rifles will be a match for multitudes deprived of fire-arms, and the history of war is full of smaller forces defeating larger forces from Marathon to Ligny. But when war follows upon a long period of peace and takes place between nations of one civilisation all closely communicating one with another, and when war has been the principal study of those nations during the period of peace, then all elements except those of numbers do become fairly equal. And that is exactly the condition of the present campaign.

The enemy have certain advantages in material, or had at the beginning of the struggle, notably in the matter of heavy artillery, but much more in the accurate forecast they had made of the way in which modern fighting would turn. All sorts of their tactical theories turned out to be just.

The Allied forces had advantages—the English in personal equipment, medical and commissariat service; the French, Russians, and Serbians, in the type of field gun. The French in particular in their theory of strategy, which has proved sound.

But there was no conspicuous difference such as would make a smaller number able to defeat a much larger one, and the historical observer at a distance of time that will make him impartial, will certainly regard the war as one fought between forces of nearly the same weaponing and training. The one great differentiating point will be numbers.

Now how is it that these numbers tell?

There are two aspects of the thing which I will call (1) The Effect of Absolute Numbers and (2) The Effect of Proportionate Numbers.

(1) Absolute Numbers. I mean by the effect of absolute numbers the fact that a certain minimum is required for any particular operation. For instance, if you were holding a wall a mile long which an enemy upon the other side desired to surmount, it is evident that you could not hold such a wall with one man even though the enemy on the other side consisted only in one man. The opportunities for the success of the enemy would be too great. You could not hold it with ten men against ten. You could hardly hold it with 100 men against 100. But supposing that you have 3,000 men to hold it with, and they are using no weapons save their hands, then 3,000 men could hold the wall not only against 3,000 others, but against any number of thousands of others; for every man would have as his task the pushing of a ladder off no more than a very small section of the wall with which his own hands could deal.

There we see what is meant by the necessity of absolute numbers or a minimum.

Now that is exactly what you have in the case of a great line of trenches. Your defending force does not get weaker and weaker as it diminishes in number until it reaches zero; it is able to hold trenches of a certain length with a certain minimum of men, and when it falls below that minimum it cannot hold the line at all. It has to fall back upon a shorter line. Supposing you have, for instance, a line of trenches A-B holding the issue between two obstacles X and Y against an enemy who attacks from the direction E, the number of men holding these trenches, A-B, is nine units, and this number is just enough, and only just enough, to prevent an enemy attacking from E getting through. Nine units just prevent any part of the line of trenches, A-B, from being left defenceless.

What does one mean by saying: "Just enough to prevent an enemy getting through?"

One means that if you consider trenches in detail, a certain length of trench needs a certain number of men to hold it, and if that number of men is not present, it must be altogether abandoned. It is evident that a mile of trench, for instance, could not be held by half-a-dozen men, even if the forces opposed to them were only a half-dozen.

You must, first, have enough men to cover the field of fire in front of the trench with the missiles from the weapons of each, and so stop the assault of the enemy. Every man with his rifle may be regarded as accounting for a certain angle of space in front of him. These angles must meet and cover the whole ground, in theory at least, not further from the trench than the most advanced point to which it has been discovered that an enemy's rush will reach before combined fire stops it. In practice, of course, you need very many more men, but the theory of the thing is that if the extreme point at which you can expect to stop a rush is the line L-L, and if the angle over which a rifle is usefully used is the angle B-A-O, then you cannot hold the trench at all unless you have at least enough men just to cover that line L-L with their fire. If you try to do it with less men, you would only cover a portion of the front; you would leave a gap in it between

through which the trench would be carried.

It is evident, I repeat, that in practice there are needed to hold trenches a great many more men than this. You must allow for your wastage, for the difference in ability and coolness of different men, for the relieving of the men at regular and fairly short intervals, and in general, it will be found that a line of trenches is not successfully held with less than 3,000 men to a mile.

The Germans are now holding in the west a line of trenches 400 miles long with something like 5,000 men to a mile; so the best work in the war would seem to have been done by a portion of the British contingent in front of Ypres when, apparently, a body of only 1,500 men to the mile, and those I understand, dismounted cavalry, successfully held some three miles of trenches for several days.

It is apparent, then, that when you are considering a line of trenches you must consider them as a series of sections, to defend each of which sections a certain minimum is required. If any section has less than its proper minimum the whole line fails, for that section will be carried and the cord will be broken.

Suppose by killed and prisoners and wounded and disease the line dwindle to six, then the line can no longer be held. It means in practice that the six remaining would have to be grouped, and in any case there would be a bad gap, double or single, through which the enemy would pierce. What can the general in command of the defence do when his forces have thus dwindled?

He has no choice but to fall back upon shorter lines. That is, having only six units left he must retire to some point where his remaining six units will be just sufficient to hold the line, and if the six dwindle to four he must again fall back to a yet shorter line.

Note carefully that this does not concern proportionate numbers. We are not here considering the relative strength of the defence and of the offence; we are dealing with absolute numbers, with a minimum below which the defensive cannot hold a certain line at all, but must seek a shorter one.

Now that is precisely the state of affairs upon the French and Belgian frontiers at this moment. The Germans are holding a line, which is roughly that of the accompanying map, between the Swiss mountains and the sea near Nieuport; about 400 miles long in all its twists and turns. If their numbers fall below a certain level they cannot hold that line at all, and they must take up a shorter line. How could they do this? Either by doing Alsace and Lorraine or most of Belgium and all northern France, and falling back upon the line Antwerp-Namur-The Ardennes and the Vosges. With falling numbers they would have to take up a still shorter line from Liege southwards, just protecting German territory.

As for the line of the Rhine lying immediately behind it, is a great deal longer than the shortest line they could take up; E-B, and though heavily fortified at five important points and with slighter fortifications elsewhere, it would need quite as many men to defend it as a corresponding line of trenches. Thus it would be no shortening of the German line to fall back upon the Rhine.

So much for an illustration of what is meant by absolute numbers and of their importance in the present phase of the campaign.

(2) Now what of Proportionate numbers? That is a point upon which even closer attention must

be fixed, because upon it will depend the issue of the campaign.

The first thing we have to see clearly is that Austria and Germany began the war with a very great preponderance in numbers of trained and equipped men ready to take the field within the first six weeks. They had here a great advantage over Russia and France combined.

This original superiority of the enemy is a point very little appreciated because of two things. First, that men tend to think of the thing in nations and not in numbers, and they think of Germany, one unit, attacked by England, France, Russia, a lot of other units, and next because there is a grave misconception as to the numbers Russia could put into the field early in the war.

Russia had a certain force quite ready, that is fully equipped, officered, trained, gassed, and the rest of it. But she had nothing like the numbers in proportion to her population that the enemy had. The proportions of population were between Russia and her enemy as seventeen to thirteen. But Germany and, to a less extent, Austria and Hungary, had organised the whole population ultimately for war. Russia could not do this. Her advantage, only to be obtained after a considerable lapse of time, was the power of perpetually raising new contingents, which, by the time they were trained and equipped could successively enter the field. But at the opening of the war, say by the middle of September, when she had perhaps at the most two-and-a-half million men in Poland, the total forces of the enemy, that is the total number of men Austria and Germany had equipped, trained, and ready for the field since the beginning of the war, was at least eight million.

You have the war, then, beginning with the enemy standing at quite 8, the French nominally at 4, but really nearer 3; Russia at 2½.

Let us see how time was to modify this grave disproportion and how new contingents coupled with the effect of wastage were to affect it.

The armies which were in the field in the early part of the war bear very various relations to the countries from which they come.

Great Britain had upon the Sambre in the first battle of the campaign rather more than one tenth per cent. of her total population. The French had in the field at the outset of the war 5 per cent. of their total population, the Russians 1 per cent., the Germans perhaps 5 per cent., the Austrians between 3 and 4 per cent., the Serbians quite 10 per cent.—and 10 per cent. is the largest total any nation can possibly put into the field.

Now the chances of growth for each of these contingents were very different in each case.

That of Great Britain was indefinitely large. Given sufficient incentive, Great Britain might ultimately put into the field two million or even three. She was certain of putting into the field in the first year of the war more than one million; she might hope to put in two. She had further behind her as a recruiting field, the Colonies, and—a matter of discussion—the Indian Army.

The French had nothing to fall back on save the young men who were growing up. Therefore, they were certain not to be able to add to their numbers for at least six months, which is just about the time it takes to train effectively new formations.

The Germans had in reserve about as many men again as they had put under arms at the beginning of the war. If the French could hope for a grand total of four millions wherein somewhat over three might be really effective and of useful age for active service in any shape, then Germany might hope to produce a grand total of somewhat over seven millions and

a similar useful body of over five, for the German adult males are to the French as not quite two to one.

Austria could in the same way call up a reserve somewhat larger in proportion than the Germans, but as her population was somewhat smaller than Germany, we must write her down for something over four millions instead of something over five, for a grand total of between five and six millions instead of for a grand total of seven.

Serbia, like France, could not increase her contingent save by calling up her younger men; and her army was, like that of the French, a fixed quantity, at any rate for the first six months of the war, and increased by one-tenth or less when the new class was trained.

Russia in her turn presented yet another type of growth. She had by far larger reserves of adult males than any other Power, and was practically equal, in the material of which one can ultimately make trained soldiers, to Germany and Austria combined; theoretically, counting all her various races, she was the superior of Austria and Germany combined. But it was certain that she could not equip more than a certain number in a given time, or train them, or officer them, or govern them.

I think it just to say that she certainly could not put into the European field more than five millions during the better part of the first year of the war. Though it must be remembered that if the war lasted indefinitely she would have at her back at any period indefinitely large reserves to draw upon.

Let us call Russia ultimately, for the purposes of the war during all its first months, a minimum of three and a maximum of five millions. Let us count: Great Britain in those same months at two millions, including all who have gone out, all since recruited, and the many more who will not be either recruited or fully trained for some months to come—but excluding foreign garrisons and naval forces. Such an estimate is certainly a maximum for that period.

Even as I write I rise from reading the account of a sermon by some clergyman, an Englishman—but not in England, I am glad to say—who talked of Germany with her back to the wall, fighting the world, and expressing his admiration thereof. He had evidently never considered the element of numbers.

Now what about the wastage? Luckily for us, German necessities, as well as German doctrine, have involved very heavy wastage. And, luckily for us, that wastage has been particularly heavy in the matter of officers.

A discussion on numbers does not allow one to stray into the equally important moral factors of the war, but the fact may be just alluded to that the whole general military organism of Germany depends more than that of any other nation upon the gulf between the officer and those next in command. Not only can you make a French non-commissioned officer into an officer without fear of losing an atom of the moral strength of the French military organism, but the thing is done continually during peace and during war on a large scale. In Germany you can do nothing of the kind.

The attack in close formation, with all its obvious advantages of speed and with all the very fine tradition of discipline which makes it possible, is another element of expense, but most expensive of all is the determination to win at once.

Why have the Germans been thus prodigal of men in their determination to win rapidly? A long war is dreaded by Germany for four separate and equal reasons:

1. That in a really considerable length of time two of her opponents are capable of indefinite expansion—Russia and Great Britain.

2. Because all historical experience is there to show that the French are a nation that rally, and that unless you pin them after their first defeats their tenacity will be increasingly dangerous.

3. Because the power of the British Fleet is capable of establishing a blockade more or less complete, and hitherto only less complete from political considerations.

4. Because the strategic problem, the fighting upon two fronts, involves, as a method of victory, final success upon one front before you can be certain of success upon the other.

This last point merits illustration. An army fighting inferior bodies on two fronts is just like a very big man fighting two much smaller men. They can harass him more than their mere fighting power of weight accounts for, and they can do so because they are attacking upon different sides.

The big man so situated will certainly attempt to put out of action one of his two opponents before he puts his full force against the other. It would be a plan necessary to the situation, and it is exactly the same with a power or a group of powers fighting upon two fronts, although they find themselves in superior numbers on either front, as the Austro-Germans do still.

For all these four seasons, then, Germany was bound to waste men, and she did waste men largely until about the end of last year. She threw them away recklessly during the first advance on Paris, next during the great attacks in Flanders, then—quite separately—in her desperate Polish effort to reach Warsaw, which goal, at the moment of writing, she has wholly failed to attain.

But though we know that Germany and Austro-Hungary have lost men in a greater proportion than the Western Allies, and though we may guess that they have lost men in a greater proportion than our Eastern Allies—in spite of the heavy losses in prisoners at Tannenberg—it is less easy to give an accurate estimate of the proportion.

In one case and up to one date we can arrive pretty accurately at the proportion. The German Empire alone had, up to a particular date in the autumn, lost in hit, sick, and caught (I will speak in a moment of the question of "returns") 40 per cent. of the individuals up to that date put into the field. Both the French and the English had up to the same date lost just under 25 per cent.

I know that figure 40 per cent. looks absurdly exaggerated when it is put thus without support, but it is a perfectly sound conclusion. If you take the lists published by Prussia, note the dates to which they refer, the proportion of killed to the admitted wounded, and add the proportion for Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony, you find that at this date in the late autumn two millions were affected, and Germany had not armed more than five millions at the most at that time.

Now, as in our own case, the proportion of officers hit, wounded, and caught was large compared to that of men; but what is more important, perhaps, the proportion of officers killed or badly wounded was very much larger in proportion to the slightly wounded than was the case with the men; it is fairly certain that one-half of the trained professional officers of the German service were permanently out of action by the end of the year.

Supposing the Russian losses to be no greater than the Western Allies (they probably

NO LUNCH FOR THE KING.

Amusing Incident of Royal Visit to Laertes.

Acting-Boatswain Charles Powell, of H.M.S. *Laertes*, on whom his Majesty has personally bestowed the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry on the North Sea, describes, in a breezy letter to his mother, a visit paid to the ship, on coming in harbour, by the King.

"We had a visit from the King on Thursday. He came on board the *Laertes* just after we had got in from sea, and took us rather by surprise. He had a look round the ship, and afterwards we were introduced to him. He sat down in the mess with us, spinning yarns for about a quarter of an hour, and was quite homely. We should have invited him to lunch, but we'd been at sea a long time, and only had tinned beef and biscuits."

Powell had met the King previously, for he was on the *Renown*, which took the King and Queen—then Prince and Princess of Wales—to India in 1905-6, and he possesses the silver pendant given by their Majesties on that occasion to each member of the crew. He also served for several years on the *Oressy*.

are somewhat greater, for the condition of the fighting, or call them 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and supposing the Austro-Hungarian losses to be comparable to the German (which, from the only available source of statistics, they would seem to be), then we can strike a very rough estimate of the element of wastage, and we can say that if the central figure be taken as 9, 3.6 have gone; while of the 4 and 3 on either side (the proportionate strength of the Allies West and East in the first phase) I have gone in each case, leaving 3 and 2.

It will be seen that, from this rough calculation, the wastage of the enemy has been so much greater than our own that, if it were absolute, his preponderance in numbers would have ceased, and the figures would stand nearly equal.

But there is one last element in the calculation which must not be forgotten. The only people permanently out of action in the war are the killed, the disabled, and the captured. Much the greater part of the sick return to the centre, and just over half the wounded—at least, in a modern war, and where there are good ambulance arrangements and good roads for them to work on.

Now, though these "returns" are probably smaller in the East than in the West (for in the Eastern field climate and absence of communication are fatal to many of the wounded, who would be saved in the Western field), we should do well to take a conservative estimate, and regard it as half the wounded in each case; or, excluding prisoners, more than a third—say, 35 per cent. of all casualties.

We must add, therefore, in that proportion to all our figures, and the result will slightly modify our conclusion, for as the central body—the enemy—has had more casualties, so it has a larger number of returns in proportion to its size, and the general deduction is that at the moment of writing the German body and the Allies opposed to them actually in the field or in training—just behind the field and ready to approach it within a few weeks—are nearly equal in total numbers, but with an appreciable margin still in favour of the enemy.

For a modification of this situation in our favour we must still wait some months.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

PROCLAMATION

The following proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette of yesterday's date:—

By His Excellency Sir Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:—

Whereas by the second section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1892 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned to be exported from the Colony of arms ammunition and gunpowder military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man or any of either of such arms ammunition gunpowder stores goods or articles respectively:

And whereas by the third section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1892 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of all or any of the following articles namely:—arms, ammunition, military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or places therein named whenever the Governor by and with the advice aforesaid shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's subjects or forces:

And whereas by the fourth section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1892 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may, whilst any such proclamation is in force, permit to be exported or to be withdrawn to be exported any particular articles or class of articles the export of which is prohibited by such proclamation to such persons and on such terms and subject to such conditions and regulations as he may think fit and may at any time revoke or vary the terms of any such permission:

And whereas by sub-clause (9) of clause III of the order of Her Majesty Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 26th day of October 1893 as amended by the order of His Majesty-in-Council made on the 28th day of August 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may prohibit the export from the Colony of any article:

And whereas by a proclamation dated the 1st day of April 1915 the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the Colony was prohibited to certain or all destinations:

And whereas by proclamations dated the 21st day of April and the 14th day of May 1915 the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 was amended as therein respectively stated:

And whereas it is expedient that the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 should be further amended:

And whereas the articles other than arms ammunition or military

HARBOUR OFFENCES

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Lance Sergeant W. R. Sutton, charged three boat-people, with unlawfully failing to keep the yulps of their boats out of the water, or rigged so as not to project out-board, whilst moored in the harbour on the 5th inst. Defendants were fined \$10 each.

Lance Sergeant A. J. Moody, charged the masters of the steam launches Hing Fat and Kwong Kan, with unlawfully making fast their vessels to the s.s. Saigon Maru, whilst under way in the harbour, on the 23rd ultimo. The first defendant was discharged, whilst the other, was fined \$50.

Of naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which I with the advice aforesaid judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores:

And whereas in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's subjects or forces I with the advice aforesaid have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony and in virtue and exercise of the aforesaid powers do by this Proclamation declare and it is hereby declared that the above-mentioned proclamation of the 1st April 1915 so amended as aforesaid be and the same is hereby further amended as follows:—

(1) That in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited in all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:

(2) That the following headings be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:

(3) That in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia, (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, the words "other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, mixed with other oil, and not including essential oils" be omitted after the words "all animal and vegetable oils and fats."

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 4th day of June 1915.

By Command,
CLAUDE SEYMOUR,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save the King.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Subscription List No. 35.

Mr. A. W. Snowman	\$50
Expense Accounts	23
Dept. Naval Yard	170
Staff, Standard Oil	20
Co. of N.Y. 9th Sub	10
Mr. W. Kay...	100
Mr. S. R. Moore...	100
Bishop of Victoria	100
and Mrs. Lander,	100
2nd Sub...	100
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund	100
Collected by the Victoria Dispensary (May)	10
Mr. J. H. May...	5
Mr. A. P. Nabbs...	2
Capt. J. S. Lewington	2.50
W. H. ...	5
Mr. E. W. H. James	5
" Lewis Gray...	5
" F. W. Stapleton...	5
" J. R. Capell...	5
" F. Rapp...	5
" A. W. Gibb...	2.50
A Friend...	3
Mr. J. Hutchings	10
(Donation)...	60

Collected by Mr. G. B. Worby (Amoy)

Mr. W. H. Barley	4.77
" J. A. Grandon	4.77
" A. P. C. Hicks	4.77
" E. Huckle (March	0.57
" April)...	8.77
" F. E. Joseland	8.77
" (March & April)...	10.00
" G. B. Worby	10.00
(April)...	42.65

Collected by Capt. O. Mutton (Amoy)

Mr. and Mrs. Mutton	15
Mr. S. Wheeler	5
Miss N. Sullivan	5
Mr. H. Cadman	10
" J. Gibson	10
" J. Noble...	13
Capt. Matthews	5
	60

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey (May)

Mr. F. Bavington	19
Herbert Goffe Esq.	50
Capt. O. A. Wild	10
Staff, Holts' Wharf	61
Kowloon...	10
Mr. C. G. Fry	7.50
" E. F. Lyle	3
" F. A. Coleman	3
" W. McKay	3
" A. E. Harvey	3
" W. McGrann	1
Mrs. McGrann	1
	183.50

Brought fwd. \$704.15

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund (contd)

Collected by Miss Square	3
Miss Walker...	5
Miss Square...	15
Dr. Forsyth...	6
Mr. White...	10
T. A. L.	10
Mr. Ohapple...	5
Mr. Martin...	5
Mr. F. Mackintosh	10
Mr. Mauricio...	5
Mr. Overy...	5
W. E. (Donation)...	5
	74.00

Mr. S. G. Newall

A & F. M.	50
Taikoo Sugar Refining	5,000
Co. Ltd.	320
Police, 8th Sub...	6,163.15

Already acknowledged

Lists 1/34	\$246,765.33
	\$252,928.48
Discount on sub-coins	1.22
for May...	\$252,927.26

Monthly Subscriptions

Already acknowledged	2,789.93
Lists 1/33	43,701.20
	46,491.13

God Save the King.

\$299,418.39

MESSRS SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S.D. Setna and Co's. Porting Report states:—that from 19th May to 4th June 1915. Bengal Opium:—Owing to a new duty of \$3,500 per Chest having been imposed by the Chinese Government for all Opium imported into China, the importers showed no inclination to purchase, and during the past fortnight no sales were effected. The Chinese are selling amongst themselves a ball at \$257½ each. Clearances during the past fortnight are reported of about 70 Chests of Patna Old only. Unsold Stock:—49 Chests of Patna New, 283 Chests of Patna Old, 39 Chests of Benares New, and 86 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 437 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock:—50 Chests of Patna New, 126 Chests of Patna Old, 78 Chests of Benares New, and 73 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 327 Chests. The Closing reported quotations (of the Opium Combine) Patna New 9,325, Patna Old 9,100 to 9,200, Benares New 8,950, Benares Old 8,825 to 8,925.

Malwa Opium:—A new duty being imposed by the Chinese Government of \$3,500 per Case, (same as in case of Bengal Opium), market ruled quiet, and sales are reported in the market during the past fortnight. Clearances Nil. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 52½ Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock is about 17 Chests. Reported closing quotations (of the Opium Combine) Malwa 9,300 to 9,500.

Opium:—Nothing of much importance to report. Sales are reported of about 150 Packages at \$28 (per Picul). Unsold Stock is estimated at about 2,000 Packages. Closing quotations:—\$28 to 30 (per Picul).

Indian Yarn:—Market ruled steady, and sales are reported as under:—In all about 2,000 Bales, comprising of about 1,000 Bales of No. 10s-150 Bales of No. 12s-150 Bales of No. 16s- and 100 Bales of No. 20s. Unsold and Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 54,000 Bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 600 Bales of No. 20s at \$110 to \$118 per bale.

Sundry Articles:—In Imports sales are reported in Apricots at \$23 (per Picul) Biscuits at \$7 (per Picul), Borax at \$25 (per Picul) Myrambollams at \$34 (per Picul), Patchwork at \$115 (per Picul), Sandalwood at \$40 (per Picul), Bazar Stone at \$200 (per Catty), Aventurine Stone at \$9 (per Catty), Cornelian Stone at \$8 (per 100), and Bombay Onions at \$1.20 cents (per Basket). In Exports prices in Opium show a fluctuation, others remain steady. Purchases are reported in Cassia at \$10 to \$11 (per Picul), Cardamum Seeds at \$35 (per Picul), Green Beans at \$42 (per Picul), White Beans at \$46 (per Picul), Muesel stone at \$14 (per Picul), Rhubarb at \$55 (per Picul), Sugarandy at \$16 (per Picul), and Preserves at \$44 to \$6 (per Case of 6 Jars).

Remitted to London:—

22/12/14	\$17,000 at 1/9 5/16
29/3/15	\$7,000 at 1/9 5/16
1/10 28/5/15	2,000 at 1/9 5/16
	\$290,117.47

Balance in hand

	\$9,300.92
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N. J. STABB.

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph):

Sir:—In your issue of Saturday's "Burns" I saw a little of the "Burns" looking into my mirror. I ask myself the question, Am I worthy to associate with dwellers on shore?

If not, why not? Brother Solomon I think said to Jones or Smith—"There is not one perfect, no, not one." So there must be black sheep in every flock. Have we seafarers, a higher percentage of black sheep than dwellers on shore?

Why is the vicinity of shipping the "Rendezvous" of all seafarers, poisonous grog dens, and even worse?

Who makes the "Laws" for such places?

Why allow duty free drinking, opium smoking, gambling, aye, and worse, on steamers?

Why allow "Passenger Acts" to be suspended in order to allow Steamer and Co opium smokers or gamblers, in the garb of cargo coolies to travel free to Canton and back? Are they sent to sweeten the slumbers, or improve the sanitary condition of mere seafarers? Surely Canton with its million or so can supply the labour.

In Nesbit and Green arrangement, seven different stands or divisions were visible, surely they have no cliques on shore? Prices Dollar one for grand stand including admission to ground. How "get to stand and yet not to ground?"

In this terrific struggle now on, in the West and elsewhere for the mere privilege to exist on earth, please let us all, dwellers on the shore, and dwellers on the deep, see to it, that each be worthy to associate with each other, not only on this earth—but in the beyond. The greatest need on earth, is the need of pure human companionship. The appreciation of the other man's temptations and difficulties. We are but units of a mighty whole, and how on the machinery run smoothly, when one part perpetually jams on the other?

Sea-farer since early Eighties. Deep sea fauna Villa, June, 3 1915.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. State:—

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1855 Privates T. R. Chassels to Scouts Company. No. 1854 Private K. Brayshaw to Scouts Company.

Stretcher-Bearer Section. The Stretcher Bearer Section will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th inst. at 5.30 p.m. for instruction. All members must attend.

Parades. Parades for Monday, 7th inst., 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Musketty Instruction at Headquarters. Corpl. Grimes, R.E. will attend. Remainder, nil.

On duty at Headquarters from 7 a.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 7th inst.—No. 1 Section Scouts Co. From 7 a.m. 7th to 7 a.m. 8th inst.—No. 2 Section Scouts Co. At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 12th inst. Right Section M. G. Co. Officer in charge Lieut. C. Smith.

At Kowloon (Detention Camp). On duty until 12th inst. Lieut. J. K. V. R. Orderly Officer Lieut. J. D. Danby. Orderly Sergeant V. Sorby.

DAY BY DAY.

A Collision.

As the result of a collision between the s.s. Hoi Ming and a junk, near the Wing Lok Street wharf, the junk was damaged to the extent of \$20.

European body in the Water. Mr. Phelps, the Government auditor reports to the police that he saw the body of a European floating at the Western end of Aberdeen Harbour.

His Belongings Stolen. A report has been made to the police by the assistant manager of 91, Jervois Street, to the effect that some person has stolen his gold watch and chain and other property to the value of \$103.80.

European Reserve Missing. Major Wakeman of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve reports to the police that B. Webb, of the H.K.V.R., aged 34 years, employed at Kowloon Docks, has been missing from Gun Club Hill since 10.30 a.m., on the 3rd inst.

Coolies sent to the Hospital. Two coolies have been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries received whilst working on the s.s. Keishan Maru. It appears that they were knocked by a sailing of cargo into a lighter. They were attended to by Dr. Allen on behalf of the Godo Yn Company.

Silk Shipment. The Yokohama Office of the Toru Kusan Kaisha is in receipt of wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per s.s. "Nippon Maru" on the 27th April was delivered in New York on the 30th May.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day state:—

Parades. (Central Police Station). Monday, June 7th.—No. 1 Platoon, British Company and whole of Portuguese Company Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8th.—Indian Platoon and Chinese Recruits Platoon, Rifle Exercises, 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 9th.—Chinese Company, 5.30 p.m.

Service Rifles. The Police Reserve is about to be equipped throughout with either Service Rifles, Martins or Winchester.

On Monday, June 7th, Service Rifles will be issued to all members of No. 1 Platoon, British Company. All members of this Platoon must attend the parade on that date from which special leave only can be obtained from the A.S.P. (Reserve). Members of whatever rank must on this parade also return their Martins or Winchester and Winchester Ammunition. Printed Instructions on the Case of Arms will be issued.

All members of No. 2 Platoon, British Company will parade for a similar purpose at the Central Station at 8.00 p.m. on the same day.

Dismissal. The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police has ordered the dismissal of Police Constable F. Kennedy from the Police Reserve. He is hereby ordered to return any equipment issued, on Monday, June 7th, at 5.30 p.m.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Appointment. H.K.V.R. Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding, H.K.V.R. state:—

[His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain G. K. H. Bruton to be Adjutant during the absence on leave of Captain W. L. Carter from the 8th inst.]

POSTINGS.

Ptes. J. S. Lewington and J. Lemm are posted to D. Company and Ptes. B. B. L. Bowley and J. H. Underwood have been transferred to D. Company.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. R. Chapman begs to acknowledge his sincere appreciation of the kindness of those friends, who sent flowers on the occasion of the funeral of his late wife Annie Elizabeth Chapman, deceased.

ENEMY'S PLANS SPOILED.

German Invaders Intensely Disappointed.

Amsterdam, April 28.—My Belgian correspondent informs me that a wholesale movement of German troops is taking place in Belgium, partly towards the Yser front and partly eastwards, the latter presumably for the Carpathians. The German garrison at Malines has been reduced to forty-two men, and many of the forts in North Belgium have been totally abandoned, with the exception of one sentry in each case. The sentry posts on the frontier have been reduced to a minimum.

The correspondent confirms the statement that in a number of cities, including Antwerp, Malines, Namur, and Charleroi, the German military authorities have officially asked the Burgomaster what measures they would take for the protection of German lives and property in the event of the German Army withdrawing from Belgium.

Intense disappointment prevails amongst the German authorities in Belgium at the failure of the last attempt on Ypres, where an offensive movement had been promised on such a scale as would have been the way for Calais. It is now doubted whether the Germans will ever again resume the offensive, as there is said to be a tendency among the German officers in Belgium to remain on the defensive until the end. The German losses around Ypres are said to have been in the ratio of twenty to one of the Allies.—Exchange.

PEACE NOT WANTED.

Simultaneous Outburst in the German Press.

Copenhagen.—The German Press has become suddenly energetic in declaring that Germany does not wish for peace.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says that Germany has no other aim than to utilise every chance given by the situation arising out of the war to protect herself against every effort made to introduce the question of peace.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt states:—"We do not ask for peace. We want to dictate the terms."

The Tageszeitung remarks that it is of political and military importance that Germany should show plainly that she is determined to hold out, smothering her foe, whether the situation is good or bad.

The Vorwarts is glad that rumours of a separate peace with England are not true. Such a proposition could only come from England, never from Germany.

The Tageblatt somewhat sarcastically points out that the Government have often denied rumours of a separate peace with England, but it does not deny the more persistent rumours of a desire for peace with Russia.

SHANGHAI MUTUAL
TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Annual Meeting.

The sixteenth annual ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., was held at the Telephone Building Shanghai, on May 27, Dr. N. Macleod presiding. The other directors present were Messrs. C. Holiday, E. C. Pearce, A. Hide, and C. M. Bain, and the acting Secretary, Mr. P. H. Cole. The attendance represented 2,064 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Attention being directed to the working account, and omitting items when comparing this with the preceding year's figures, it is to be noted that the total working expenditure is Tls. 16,081 more. Taking the items of this account from the bottom upwards the increase will be seen to be made up as follows:—the last three items, medical attendance, fire insurance and taxes are substantially the same average of the two years. Rent is Tls. 292, advertising and stationery Tls. 52 less in this account than in the last one. All the other items are above those of the preceding year: heating, etc., by Tls. 1,395, materials for repairs, maintenance, etc., by Tls. 2,151, native wages by Tls. 5,342 and foreign pay by Tls. 7,527. The bulk of the increase in pay items is due to additions to the staff. The increase of expenditure is more than balanced by the increase of receipts on the other side of the account, with those of the year before by Tls. 24,234 enabling us to carry over to profit and loss account Tls. 8,752 more than was done last year. It is to be noted in the profit and loss account that we have written off for depreciation all the various items appearing there, Tls. 3,326 more than in 1913-4, in which there was an item for copper wire written off amounting to Tls. 1,848, so that the total depreciation of this year is nearly Tls. 1,477 above the total of the last one.

On the credit side of the profit and loss account the receipts from tenants are Tls. 1,097 more than last year, and it is to be hoped that this item will, during the current year, be still further increased from the shop rents in the West Exchange building, not yet quite, but soon to be, ready for occupation. The profit for the twelve months is Tls. 22,477 more than that of the preceding like period. In the balance sheet the shares issued during the year amount for an increase of capital of Tls. 194,800 which, with Tls. 111,857, premium on these shares, make Tls. 306,657. Exchange is accounted for under the heading of investments and deposits among the assets.

The Chairman continued that they, perhaps, could have issued the shares at 80, but to those who had applied only for the number to which they were entitled according to the terms of the notice sent out, it was considered fair to such applicants not to give more to those who applied for more than that proportion, in the absence of an intimation to all shareholders, that applications for additional shares would be entertained. The Chairman then read a summary of work for the year ended March, 1915, compiled by the engineer, giving statistics under the following headings: operating statistics; underground work; aerial work; and the Xantzeppoo repair shops.

There were no questions asked, and the following resolutions were carried:—

"That the report and accounts be passed as presented, and that the appropriation recommended by the Board, be adopted." Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Holiday.

"That Mr. C. M. Bain be elected a director of the company." Proposed by Mr. James H. Osborne, seconded by Mr. E. Kay.

"That Dr. N. Macleod and Mr. C. Holiday be re-elected directors of the company." Proposed by Mr. Cubitt, seconded by Mr. Osborne.

AIR RAIDS AND THEIR
FAILURE.

Germany's Rates of Construction.

The sudden outburst of activity on the part of the enemy's aircraft in its way almost as remarkable as to the utter failure of these raids to accomplish anything of military or any other value says the *Sunday Chronicle*. Before the war we heard a great deal of the ship-destroying possibilities of bomb-dropping aeroplanes and airships, and of the enormous damage which might be done to our dockyards if they were subjected to an organised attack from the air.

So far the enemy has made only the feeblest of efforts to raid our naval establishments. On Christmas day a Taube dropped a bomb which was apparently intended for Chatham dockyard, but it fell harmlessly into a field near Rochester. Two visits have been paid to the East Anglian Coast, but whether these were directed against our minor naval bases at Harwich, Felixstowe, and Yarmouth, or against villagers' cottages and turnip fields is a point which only Germany can decide. At any rate, nothing more serious was accomplished, and as the attempt on Newcastle was equally futile, Germany's net "bag" for the three air raids of the week is made up of three horses, one blackbird, and one old hen. It really hardly seems worth the cost of the petrol.

Aircraft and War Vessels. Aircraft have been equally unsuccessful in their excursions into the war at sea. Bomb dropping on warships was attempted during the Christmas Day and on Cuxhaven, and again, when our ships were standing by to pick up survivors from the *Blaucher* on January 24, but no vessel was even hit. Following the example set by the submarines, the enemy's aircraft have endeavoured on several occasions to drop bombs upon merchant ships, but here again no single hit has been scored, although the conditions were as favourable for easy murder as even a German could desire. With this record in mind one recalls with amusement the yarns one used to read of warships being destroyed wholesale through having bombs dropped down their funnels. If an aircraft could not hit the deck of a merchantman she is hardly likely to find it easy to place a missile in the funnel of a ship which is pelting her all the time with gun and rifle fire.

Now that the last of Germany's high sea cruisers has sought refuge in a neutral port, there has been a revival of the old question—Will the enemy's main fleet "come out"? It would, perhaps, be more to the point to ask—Will the British Fleet "go in"? But it is not to be expected that the Censor would encourage the dissemination of such a matter in public print. As to what the German Fleet may do on its own initiative, that is a matter for Germany to decide, and Germany alone. Of this we may be certain—the *Aktive Schloßflotte* (Active Battle Fleet), as it used to be known in the piping times of peace, will not "come out" with any naval objective. It may be sent out to its destruction as a political measure, or if the military authorities should be of the opinion that some advantage ashore might be gained by its sacrifice. As to the former, political considerations are not likely to carry much weight until the war is nearing its close, when the question will arise for Germany whether it is wiser to keep her fleet as intact as possible so that it may weigh in her favour when peace conditions are discussed, or to launch it against the British Fleet to do what damage it can before the inevitable end.

The Fleets of the Allies. The military authorities are not likely to demand that the *Aktive Schloßflotte* should give battle yet, because, so long as it is undestroyed, it affords some guarantee against the landing of troops, which Germany is said to fear, in Schleswig-Holstein. The only naval objective in sending the fleet out would be to challenge us for the command of the sea, and that is a mirage that for Germany grows week by week more indistinct, thanks to the

SEPTEMBER 2.

German Date for Shelling
of Paris.

Paris, April 28.—The *Revue de la Renaissance* relates that when the Germans were advancing upon Paris they warned the United States Ambassador in Berlin that they would bombard Paris on September 2.

Mr. Herrick, the Ambassador to France, who did not conceal his feelings of affection for France, sent to the printer the following placard:—

Take Notice. Warning is given by the Ambassador of the United States of America that the premises situated in Paris, —, are occupied by Mr. —, of American nationality, and consequently that they are under the protection of the Government of the United States. Therefore the Ambassador demands that Americans living at the said address shall not be molested, and that the property there shall be respected. (Signed) Myron T. Herrick.

The placard was about to be posted up when the French troops resumed the offensive, which resulted in the victory of the Marne.

SOLDIERS TIED TO POSTS.

Ex-Prisoner's Shocking
Allegations.

A letter from a late prisoner of war in Germany appears in the *Times*, confirming the many stories which have appeared regarding the barbarous treatment of captured British soldiers.

Having just been released from a German camp, the writer says he "can testify on direct and unimpeachable evidence that the ill-treatment sustained by prisoners in camps and prisons up to the end of February, in any case, was every whit as bad as in the field or in transit. I have talked with many prisoners who endured the abominable punishment of being tied up to posts for many hours."

"I am certain that some of these men will never recover. One prisoner, whom I knew well, saw, in February, three men taken down dead from these posts to which they are in all weathers crucified. It should be remembered that the cruelties suffered in these camps, especially by the British prisoners, were continuous and cumulative in their effect."

Heart of Oak.—Public House Diplomatist (to second ditto, with whom he has been discussing the ultimate terms of peace at Berlin)—"I shouldn't be too hard on 'em. I'd leave 'em a bit of the Rhine to sing about!"—*Punch*.

rapid accretions of strength to the fleets of Britain, France, and Russia.

According to statements in neutral newspapers, which may or may not be trustworthy, there has been an almost entire cessation in Germany of work upon heavy ships, and attention is being concentrated to an increasing extent upon submarines. This is at least plausible. Supposing the war were to last another two or three years, it would be quite impossible for Germany in that period to build a sufficient number of battleships or large cruisers to affect the balance of relative strength in her favour. It can make very little difference whether the odds against her in a stand up fight are three to one, or whether by furious building they are reduced to five to two.

Submarines promise a much better return for the investment of men, money, and materials. True, no very great dependence can be placed upon them, but at any rate they are comparatively cheap, can be built fairly quickly and in large numbers, absorb but few men, are not affected by considerations of relative strength, and may at any odd moment "ring off a coup" that would amply compensate for the loss of half a dozen.

LET US FACE THE FACTS.

The Folly of Optimistic
"Eye-Wash."

People who think the war is virtually over and that Britons have now only to prepare for the winding up of the German Empire will do well to ponder over the number of prisoners of war in German hands up to April 1, says the *Sunday Chronicle*. The list has not been published in this country, but it is official, and the total number of prisoners claimed is 812,802.

They are composed as follows: British, 20,827; French, 242,364; Belgians, 40,207; Russians, 509,350.

To be noted is that this is merely the German list, and does not include the Austrian captures, Russian or Serbian.

No doubt it will be objected that the claim is "only a German claim." I wish it was what the Germans call a "duck," or lie. So far as our men are concerned the list tallies exactly with our estimate, as with French and Belgian estimates; there would seem no adequate ground, therefore of discrediting the immense number of Russians claimed.

I propose to look at these figures, critically. Those who follow me will thus obtain a clear idea of the magnitude of the war; its appalling losses; the prodigious power of the enemy; the nature of the task before the Allies. In a word, we can get a picture of the war which should give shallow optimists and that curious body of men who refuse to face facts somewhat furiously to think.

To begin with, the great number of prisoners. No nation at war has even proportionately, as many. They reduce the numbers of Metz and Sedan to mere episodes. The Germans have far more prisoners than the total number of Napoleon's Army with which he started for Moscow; more than three times the number of our entire standing Army before the war; as many men as fought in the Japanese Army in the three weeks' struggle at Mukden. This gives one an idea of the stupendous forces engaged.

Combatants' Losses Compared.—We have heard a good deal about the German wastage. Brilliant experts have made out a German loss of three millions; I propose here to look at the matter from the German side. To begin with our own men. Up to April 1 our casualties were officially given as 139,000 odd, say 140,000 for the sake of convenience; and comparing that total with the number of surrenders we find that for every man captured, seven (roughly) are hit. We know these figures to be exact. So far then we may say that the ratio of injured to prisoners stands at seven to one.

Apply that proportion to the total number; and we get into colossal figures. If up to April 1 the grand total was 812,800 prisoners then there must be a total of 5,689,621 men killed or injured. An impossible figure, I think. The English standard is too high, considerably too high; in the case of the Russians nearly so.

Let us take the French losses. At a ratio of seven to one, the French losses would, therefore, be 1,690,548—again too high. I take them at five to one, when we get a French casualties list up to April 1 of 1,211,820—which is probably tolerably exact. Taking the Belgians at five to 1, we get a casualties list of 201,335, again too high, I put it at four to one, when it works out at 161,068, and this, again, I think is too high. At a ratio of three men hit to every surrender we get a total of 120,801—which is about the right figure, though quite possibly excessive.

With the Russians the inquiry becomes more difficult. However, we know that two great armies of our valiant Ally were destroyed, but at the same time we cannot apply a ratio higher than four to one. That would put the Russian losses at 2,037,400. We had better, perhaps, take it at three to one, when we arrive at a total of 1,528,050—a truly awful figure. I fear that is an underrated estimate, but even so, it shows the ghastly nature of the slaughter,

practically amounting to the whole of Russia's first-line troops. Adding these figures together, we get a grand total of casualties among the Allied forces of 3,000,671—or the estimate we form of the Germans' losses.

But we know that the Russians have not taken very many German prisoners—nothing like half a million. Say the Russians have taken 100,000 Germans and that the Germans surrender at a ratio of six to one; that would put the German losses at 600,000 in the East—personally I am inclined to credit that figure. If then, we put the German losses on the West at a million and a half we get a total of some two millions, which is probably fairly accurate. This, of course, does not include the Austrian losses, as it does not include the Austrian captures.

Here, then, we find a total casualties list of three, plus two millions, or five millions, not including the Austrians or Serbians or the prisoners on either side.

Nothing approaching these figures has ever been known in history. They give an idea of this hideous war that no descriptive writing can portray. And still the Germans are in France and still the Germans are fighting nowhere on their own territory.

In an absolute sense these figures testify to the fighting quality of our men. If the Russians only surrendered, for example, at our ratio, their losses up to date would be no less than three and a half odd millions. I cannot believe it for a moment. We find, then, that the British have seven men hit to every surrender; the French five; the Belgians three, and the Russians three.

We may be proud of our figures, all the more when we remember that in the early stages we were in the thick of the fight; indeed, bore the brunt of the German flanking movement. At the same time we must not forget that we are only holding a line of some 30 odd miles, while the French are engaged on a line of over 500 miles, and have been fighting continuously for months.

In considering the casualties we should not forget that our losses are disproportionately high in comparison with the figure attributed to the French. I gave that figure at 1,211,820. Now thirty miles is an eighteenth part of the French line. Even on that basis, if our losses are 140,000, that of the French would be 1,260,000. At the same time we know that the French suffered losses in the early months out of all comparison with ours, for our army was then but 68,000 men. In this way I think we can get a fairly accurate figure of the French losses, which must range certainly from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

German Casualties.

There is no jugglery about this. The number of prisoners is a fairly faithful index to the number of losses. Unfortunately, neither we nor the French have published any lists of German captives.

It is a pity. What we can say is this, and I would advise the incurable optimists to consider it: The Allies have not taken 800,000 German prisoners. They have not taken 500,000. I doubt if they have taken 200,000. But say they have, then at a ratio of 7 to (the English standard) the German losses would be about 1,400,000. I think that is about the figure, owing to the German wasteful methods. And that, with the Russian losses, would make the purely German casualties list stand at some two millions. It is certain they have not lost as heavily as the United Allies, whose losses may, according to and minus the prisoners taken, be put at 3,500,000.

I believe two millions is about the German figure, of whom some 30 per cent. will return, or have returned, to fight; or some 600,000. We know that the German can fight quite seven millions. If then, a million and a half are disabled from further use in the field, the Germans still have five-and-a-half million men though very inferior soldiers, more or less untrained, many untested by age and temperament for warfare, many again of relatively low military value. Still they have the men and they have the discipline; more important still, they have the organisation and the machinery for its application.

In the ninth month of the war it is well to reflect on these things. There is a growing feeling that the public is being deceived about the true nature of the war and the task that lies before us. The official secrecy has led to a stupid optimism, natural enough if not inevitable. It cannot be said that the "eye-wash" (as the soldiers call it) of the "Eye-Witness" contributes much to our knowledge. Indeed, all over the place the soldiers sneer at the Press, with its daily chronicles of victories and decisions.

The Summer Campaign.

There never was a time in our modern history when the so-called Free Press of England was less out of touch with reality and the feelings of the men who are doing the work, some of whom write home aghast that workmen strike while they are hanging on by their eyelids for the old country.

Any man, however, who studies the figures I have here given can form a more or less accurate idea of what has happened and what has yet to happen if the Allies are to win this war. No wonder the German newspapers still write confidently of ultimate success. It is a war of attrition, they say. Nowhere is there a word about retreating from Belgium. Very much the contrary. The Germans assert; it must in future be held as "compensation" for the nation's sacrifices.

The next phase of the war will have this common feature about it—that all the belligerents will be using more or less untrained armies. We are apt to talk of the Russian millions. But mere hordes of men are of small account against the murderous efficacy of the modern weapon. Even the great Russian Armies have lost their first line of fighting material; many of their officers, like the French and ourselves, like the Germans themselves; the weapons remain, but the men behind them are changed. That is the feature of the great campaign which will open when the roads are dry in the summer months. That, too, must be expected to play a tremendously important part, especially in open fighting, and on the Eastern side in particular.

Looking at these facts, no sane man can persuade himself that all is for the best and that victory lies within the Allies' grasp. The offensive war of Allies—we can see for ourselves—is beginning. It can only be said to have taken a satisfactory turn when the Germans have been forced back from their present lines in France; not one day before. That is the sober truth, and we need sobriety these days in more ways than one.

I think the time is coming when the Press will have to assert itself to greater effect. The attempt always to represent the war as going victoriously for us is beginning to make the soldier "sick." Even that would not matter had we government and system. But we have neither.

Foolish Optimism.

Always the idea is to present the jolly or rosy side of things. "Over in July" is the latest cry. Why? In face of the figures we have just looked at what ground is there for the assumption? The Germans are now preparing for another two years' war. They hold they can continue feeding themselves and providing the necessary munitions.

In war, of course there is always the unexpected; strange things may yet happen. But trench war is a new phenomenon, which places both attacker and defender on the defensive-offensive, characterised by German writers as the supreme condition of a commander. It cuts both ways, true. All the same, it renders what are called decisions extremely difficult, because so hideously costly. That is the impasse both sides find themselves in. It is a question of tenacity, and behind the tenacity, of supplies.

The imperative need of Britain to-day is light, if we are to continue with the voluntary system, which means that every man is left to judge of the situation and its requirements as he may. But to form an accurate opinion a man must be presented with the facts. It is not fair to expect the workman to understand the gravity of the war if all he is given to read is the official "Eye-wash." And why should a man

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—1st Sunday after Trinity, 6th June, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Alcock. Psalms: of the 6th morning. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Ayrton in E. Hymns: 164, 4. "God Save the King." N.B.—Psalm 30, verses 4, 11, G. P. in unison. Psalm 31, verses 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 27 in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon.) Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Turle, Tollie, Rimbault. Magnificat: Barnby (13th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 538, (T. 280), 163, 1. "God Save the King." * Special Paper.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—1st Sunday after Trinity, 6th June 1915. Morning Prayer. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Barnby. Psalms: Hayes (no changes) Matthews. Te Deum: S. Jude. Jubilate: Ouseley. Hymns: 1st, 2nd and 3rd, on Papers, tunes 590, 197, 397. Kyrie: Varley Roberts National Anthem (Three Verses). Evening Prayer: Hymn: 1st on Paper, tune 590. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Elvey, Crotch, Armes. Magnificat: Barnby in D. 13th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wickes. 10th Evening. Hymns: 2nd, 3rd and 4th, on Papers, tunes 197, 397 and 31 A. & M. Vesper Hymn: National Anthem (Three Verses).

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11: Hymns 12, 565, 517 Psalm, 124. Communion at 12. Evening 6 Hymns 143, 104, 510, 193. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk. Maconachie: Morning Subject: Our Country's Call.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road, (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's "Home" Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen, early.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Not to be Bridged.

"Why don't you propose to that girl? You like her, and I'm sure she would have you." "All true, but there's an insuperable obstacle between us." "All family or religious objections can be overcome." "Nothing like that. I got a little too gay when I first met her, and told her I was getting \$50 a week, whereas I am only getting \$25."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

leave his family to join if the papers tell him we are winning always all down the line?

Would to Heaven we were! We have not begun to win yet—we are still only preparing to. Let any man who wants to get at the position reflect on the figures I have quoted. No "Eye-wash" there. They are the blood-truth of the war. They tell us of the heroism and suffering endured. They are an index of the heroism that has yet to come, of the bloody business that lies before us all—and before us in particular, seeing that upon our tenacity the fate of Europe and the very principle of Liberty will depend, to triumph or fall.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

CEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 8th June, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 48 Nathan Road (first floor), Kowloon. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Catalogues will be issued. On view from Monday, the 7th inst. Terms:—Cash on delivery.
CEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of
Antique China & Curios

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co. to sell by Public Auction on **Wednesday & Thursday, the 9th & 10th June, 1915,** commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kungchi to Towkwo Periods, comprising:—

5-Coloured, 3-Coloured & Blue & White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Inlaid with 5-Coloured & Blue & White Kungchi & Kienlung Placques, Porcelain Pictures Inlaid in Wood, etc., etc.
also
A Few Pieces of Finely Carved, Soochow Redwood.
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.
Catalogues will be issued. On view from Saturday, the 5th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
CEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO. KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "CHIYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 31st May, at noon, will be subject to landing charges and storage charges will be assessed on all Goods undelivered on 5th June at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, and examined on 9th June at 10 a.m.
No Claim will be recognised if filed after 12th June, 1915.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French remedy for all ailments. Thousands of letters have been sent to the inventor, stating that the first dose of any of the pills of the APIOL & STEEL PILLS has cured them. These pills are sold in all the leading chemists and druggists. The name of the inventor is **MARTIN'S**.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDER CAFE.
Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1915.

THE PICTURE OF THE HOUR,
PERILS OF PAULINE

5th & 6th Episodes.

Showing Pauline's Terrible Ordeal in a Chicago "Joss House" her Thrilling experience in the air & her escape from a Dailoon.

(PATHE'S GAZETTE LATEST NEWS)

COMIC, INDUSTRIAL & INTERESTING FILMS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

5th & 6th June.

The Powerful Drama,

"JACK"

in 4 parts—6,000 feet, etc., etc.

MONDAY, 7th June.

The Adventures of Kathlyn.

1st and 2nd Series

in 5 parts.

NOTICES.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS. WITH A PERFECT FIT.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)
Established 1900.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

ADMIRAL GOES DOWN
WITH SHIP.

Gallant Rescue Work by Italians.

Rome, April 28.—At the time of the disaster the Leon Gambetta was travelling at not more than seven knots and was on her way to Malta to rendezvous with other cruisers. A torpedo struck her at 1 a.m. and was followed almost immediately by a second, which exploded abreast of the engine room. The dynamo was wrecked, with the result that the ship was not only plunged in complete darkness, but her wireless installation was also paralysed. The vessel was therefore unable to call for help.

As a last desperate measure her bows were headed for the shore in the hope that she might be beached. This, however, proved impossible, as the cruiser was making water rapidly. Ten minutes after the Leon Gambetta had been struck she sank. Two of the boats which had been lowered capsized, crowning all on board.

The head of the signal station at Santa Maria de Leuca made a gallant attempt to rescue the crew of the ill-fated ship. A patrolling flotilla attached to the station was cruising near the scene of disaster, and, without considering the danger of being mistaken for

French ships in the night by Austrian vessels, the Italian boats rushed to the help of the Leon Gambetta, which was drifting before a strong sirocco. The Italian torpedo-boats Nos. 33 and 37 were the first on the scene. An awful sight met their eyes. Bluejackets were swimming about, clinging to pieces of wreckage and overturned boats, while others were on rafts, which had been constructed with cars and planks. Twenty-eight were picked up by the torpedo-boats. A little later a flotilla of destroyers and tugs arrived from Taranto and rescued 180 survivors, who were conveyed to Castrignano Dal Capo, Lecce, and Taranto. Rear Admiral Sonnes, who flew his flag on the ill-fated vessel, and all the officers of the cruiser gallantly went down with their ship. The attacking vessel was the Austrian submarine U5. Italian vessels have arrived at Leuca with clothes and comforts for the French sailors.

A special constable at home stopped a car with too bright a light and a red "Name please." A "Lord Fielding" Q. "Ad-dress please." A. "On, some damned ditch in France. I am going back there to-morrow." This has the merit of truth.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do.—corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tan	lb.	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Fai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheeps' Head & Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	28
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsei	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsei	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
do.—(fresh)	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
do.—Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
do.—Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
do.—Hen	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	28
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	18
Eel—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
do.—Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	18
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rook Fish—Shak Kau Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—He	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	80

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
do.—(Hokkai)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heng Chiu lb.	3
do.—(brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	1
Carambola—Yeung To	1
Coconuts—Yo Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
do.—America—Kam Shan Liang Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
do.—Fresh	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
do.—Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
do.—(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	1
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	1
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
do.—Shanghai—Lo Kwat	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
do.—Green—Sang Hop Tao	1
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb. 8
do.—Cheuk	lb. 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
do.—(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
do.—Sprout—Ah Choi	10
do.—Long—Tan Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
do.—Red—Hung Ko	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Tsoi	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	14
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb. 6
Calery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
do.—Red—Hung Fa Ohi	10
do.—Green—Ching Lap Chiu	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Lin	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	8
do.—old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
do.—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okros	lb. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
do.—Green—Shang Chong	8
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	12
Potatoes, Sweet—Fau Shu	3
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	1
do.—Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsei	3
do.—American—Fa Ki Shu Tsei	8
do.—Fochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsei	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsei	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ka	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
do.—English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
do.—(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	6
do.—Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	8
do.—English—Yeung Kan Choi	8

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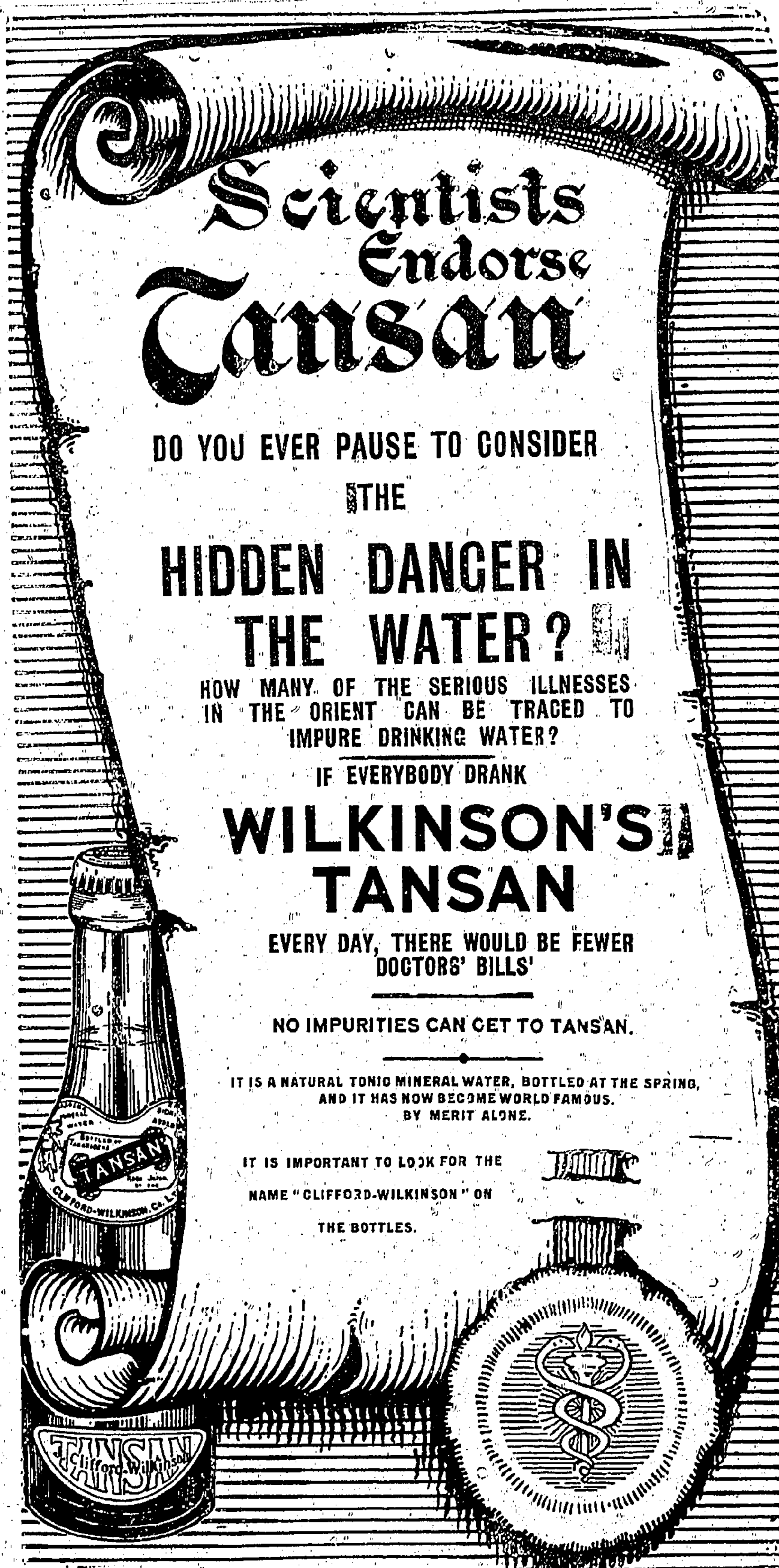
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TANSAN

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOUR

The ingredients which Nature combines in Tansan are most beneficial to the human body, and the proportions in which they exist make Tansan peculiarly curative of diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys.

Owing to its purity and extreme delicacy, the stomach retains it when food and other liquids are rejected, thus establishing elimination, which is nature's great curative progress.



Scientists
Endorse
Tansan

DO YOU EVER PAUSE TO CONSIDER
THE
HIDDEN DANGER IN
THE WATER?

HOW MANY OF THE SERIOUS ILLNESSES
IN THE ORIENT CAN BE TRACED TO
IMPURE DRINKING WATER?

IF EVERYBODY DRANK
**WILKINSON'S
TANSAN**

EVERY DAY, THERE WOULD BE FEWER
DOCTORS' BILLS

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO TANSAN.

IT IS A NATURAL TONIC MINERAL WATER, BOTTLED AT THE SPRING,
AND IT HAS NOW BECOME WORLD FAMOUS.
BY MERIT ALONE.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK FOR THE
NAME "CLIFFORD-WILKINSON" ON
THE BOTTLES.

For the complexion drink Tansan. The Tansan Complexion is Matchless. It does not come from cosmetics, but is the result of the thrill of perfect health which Tansan brings to those who drink it.

There is no man, woman or child who will not benefit by drinking Tansan. BECAUSE it gently cleanses the system, eliminates Uric Acid, purifies the blood, clears the complexion and permanently tones the nerves.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS."

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & Co., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$805 s.	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	805	790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	370 sa.	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	370	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	170	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$557 1/2 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$860	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$325 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	225	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$133 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$390 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	393	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	4.80 b.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	4.80	4.80	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	47 1/2 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	51	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	23 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	23	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	98 s.	{ 60,000 £5 } all			79 Jan.	50 Sept.	99	98	{ Final of 3% m'king 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	94 3/4 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	94 3/4	93 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$37 s. ex div.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	6	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$113 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	117	111	\$3 for 1912
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$27 1/2 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	29 1/2	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n. Co., Ltd.	32 1/2 s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	32 1/2	{ Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	div. b.	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 1/2 Nov.	3 7/8	3 6/8	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2 s.	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$70 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	72	69	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pon D. Co., Ltd.	\$62 1/2 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	62 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	51 1/2 s.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	51 1/2	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	80 s.	36,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	83	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	1.94	13,000	£100	100			94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$114 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	114	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co. Ltd.	\$108 s.	100,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	108	108	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$3.70 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/4 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	1.106	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71 b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70 1/2	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1.161 b.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	163	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$74 b.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	14 s.	75,000	£10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	14 1/2	13 3/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$9 b.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	1.98 b.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	99 1/2	97 1/2	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end'g 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	\$5 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.80 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$1 b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8 1/4	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 b.	40,000	£7 1/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.80 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$39 s. div b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41 1/2	41 1/2	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184 s.	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	{ Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 b.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5.20	5.10	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	1.42 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	40	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	10	None
Do (New)	90 cts. x div	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	91	91	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ld.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	12,000	\$10	10			5	5	None
Société des Pulpes et Papier	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.20 s.	20,000	\$5	all	500 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.30	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$16 1/2 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 b. x div.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7.10	7.10	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited	\$6 s.	31,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY,

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 5, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their weekly report state:—
A good demand for shares for investment account still continues but in the more speculative description there is an easier tendency at the close owing to settlement influences.
Bar Silver is quoted at 23 1/2 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9.3-16 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at \$795, \$800 and \$805 closing with small sellers at the latter figure.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons have improved from \$360 to \$367 1/2 buyers, and sales are reported at \$370. North Chinas are quoted from Shanghai at Tls. 170 buyers and Yangtzes at \$225 ex. 73.—Unions after sales at \$380 close sellers at \$357 1/2.
Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of China Fires at the improved rate of \$133 and Hongkong Fires at \$387 1/2.
Shipping.—Douglas's in the early part of the week were sold at \$51 since when the market has weakened to a selling quotation of \$48 1/2. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have buyers at \$23, China and Manilas at \$4.80 and Shell Transports at 93 1/2.
Star Ferries have sellers at \$37 and Indo-Chinas at \$68.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$71 closing with sales, and further sellers at \$70. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at \$82 1/2 at which figure more shares could be placed, Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 51 1/2 and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 80.

SHELLS FROM AMERICA.

£16,000,000 Order Placed with a Syndicate.

New York. The New York World says the Canadian Car and Foundry Company is now working on £16,000,000 worth of orders for shrapnel and explosives received from the Russian Government, which has deposited £4,000,000 with the National City Bank of Montreal and J. P. Morgan and Company to be advanced to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

Mr. Nathaniel Curry, president of the Canadian Company, said yesterday there were about thirty American companies working on the contract and that by next week there would probably be forty.

The orders were half for shrapnel and half for explosives. They would probably begin delivering the shrapnel at about four or five weeks, at the rate of about 90,000 daily. Deliveries, they expected, would total about 500,000 shrapnel daily at the first or middle of July.

A telegram from Chicago says the French Government has closed contracts with the D. J. Post Powder Company for £20,000,000 worth of powder.—Central News.

Refineries.—China Sugars are a firm market with buyers offering \$113 and Luzons have sellers at \$27 1/2, buyers offering \$25, but sellers decline to part at this latter figure.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at \$114, Kowloon Lands at \$40, West Point at \$71 and Hongkong Land Investments at \$108, the latter after sales at \$107 and \$107.

Mining.—Raub has improved from \$3.60 to a buying quotation of \$3.70. Langkats are firm at Tls. 42, Transvaal in mine on offer at 32/6 and Kailans at 32/6 x. div. Cotton Mills.—All Cotton shares close firm at quotations. Hongkong Cottons at \$7 1/2 sales and buyers, Ewo's at Tls. 100 buyers, Tls. 103 sellers for June delivery.

Internationals at Tls. 90 nominal, Kung Yik at Tls. 13 1/2 buyers, Luu Kung Mow at Tls. 89 1/2 nominal, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 98 buyers, and Sze Yee Chies at Tls. 43 1/2 nominal.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo's continue in request at \$9 1/2, China Providents at \$8 1/2, Dairy Farms at \$34, Union Waterboats at \$16 1/2 and A. S. Watsons at \$6 1/2 ex dividend of 60 cents. China Light and Power have buyers at \$4 and sellers at \$4 1/2. Green Island Cement has sold at \$7 1/2, \$8.00, \$6.85 and \$6.90, but closes at \$6.85 and \$6.90. Hongkong Trams are on offer at \$5 1/2, Peak Trams at \$9.30, Steam Laundries at \$3.20 and Wm. Powells at \$6.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		EVERY 15 MIN.	
7.00 AM.	8.00 AM.	8.15 AM.	8.30 AM.
8.45 AM.	9.00 AM.	9.15 AM.	9.30 AM.
9.45 AM.	10.00 AM.	10.15 AM.	10.30 AM.
10.45 AM.	11.00 AM.	11.15 AM.	11.30 AM.
11.45 AM.	12.00 PM.	12.15 PM.	12.30 PM.
12.45 PM.	1.00 PM.	1.15 PM.	1.30 PM.
1.45 PM.	2.00 PM.	2.15 PM.	2.30 PM.
2.45 PM.	3.00 PM.	3.15 PM.	3.30 PM.
3.45 PM.	4.00 PM.	4.15 PM.	4.30 PM.
4.45 PM.	5.00 PM.	5.15 PM.	5.30 PM.
5.45 PM.	6.00 PM.	6.15 PM.	6.30 PM.
6.45 PM.	7.00 PM.	7.15 PM.	7.30 PM.
7.45 PM.	8.00 PM.	8.15 PM.	8.30 PM.
8.45 PM.	9.00 PM.	9.15 PM.	9.30 PM.
9.45 PM.	10.00 PM.	10.15 PM.	10.30 PM.
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12.45 AM.	1.00 AM.	1.15 AM.	1.30 AM.
1.45 AM.	2.00 AM.	2.15 AM.	2.30 AM.
2.45 AM.	3.00 AM.	3.15 AM.	3.30 AM.
3.45 AM.	4.00 AM.	4.15 AM.	4.30 AM.
4.45 AM.	5.00 AM.	5.15 AM.	5.30 AM.
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2.45 AM.	3.00 AM.	3.15 AM.	3.30 AM.
3.45 AM.	4.00 AM.	4.15 AM.	4.30 AM.
4.45 AM.	5.00 AM.	5.15 AM.	5.30 AM.
5.45 AM.	6.00 AM.	6.15 AM.	6.30 AM.

